Nippon Will Be the Cradle
Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Unity Means
The Victory of Asia

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Honored for Gallantry

The late Rear-Admiral Tomeo Kaku, upon whom the conferment of the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite was announced by the Navy Ministry and the Decorations Bureau, Thursday, is seen in the above photo inspecting a front-line air base.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

In News Spotlight

Information Board Chief, Amau, Stresses Unity on Home Front

"Because the present war is a totalitarian war," we must win victory on the home front as well as on the battle front," declared Eiji Amau, the new President of the Board of Information, in his first press conference held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 5:30 p.m. yesterday.

"The War of Greater East Asia must be won at any cost not only for the sake of Japan and East Asia but also for the benefit of the world," said Mr. Amau.

"Our intrepid Fighting Services have achieved brilliant war results on all fronts but we must expect many difficulties in the future. Under the circumstances, we must do our utmost to win victory on the behind-the-gun front which is no less important than that won on the fighting front.

"We must always keep in mind at present two things, namely, how to crush our arch-enemies, America and Britain, and if our words and deeds are contributing to the cause of the war. Men of all walks of life should fight on in disregard of their positions and lives. Unless all the Japanese people do this, the war will not be won.

"As for my own principles, they remain the same whether I am a civilian or in the Government service. The only difference is that now that I am now in an official position, the range of my activities has been expanded and my responsibilities have become graver.

"Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared in the Diet session that if Japan should lose the war, it would only take place when a rift arises between the Army and Navy and when domestic unity breaks. I fully concur with Prime Minister Tojo. Therefore, I intend first of all to make closer the unity among the officials of the Board of Information.

"In this connection, I earnestly hope that the general public will have a full understanding of the function of the Board of Information and offer positive cooperation and constructive support."

Press Comments

Thursday, April 22

MAINICHI—Government-People Unity; April 18 Air Raid
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Truth Is Bared

Government-People Unity

MAINICHI—The reconstruction of the Cabinet just effected is quite significant. In the first place, the changes made are expected to serve much toward the achievement of unity between the Government and people.

Nothing is more important today than such a unity. Fortunately, the efforts of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo are yielding results daily. There is not a wartime measure in force that is contrary to the will of the people or one on which the Government and people do not see eye to eye. But in exercising guidance over the people, the same policy can only be effective through the manner in which it is enforced. The same wartime ideas may oppress or exhilarate the people depending on the manner in which they are announced. This may be a matter of technique, but, after all, thanks go to those members of the Cabinet who have left it in consequence of the present reconstruction, for their work of more than a year in these emergency times. At the same time, we appreciate the bold step taken by the Prime Minister to effect greater unity between the Government and people and assure the smooth working of his policies.

Secondly, the changes have infused fresh air into the Cabinet. The joining of Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu and Tadao Oasa and the appointment of Eiji Amau as President of the Board of Information particularly give this impression. If a full-time Education Minister is to be appointed later, it is hoped that a new men such as would be welcomed by the scholastic youth of the country undergoing wartime training would be appointed. The Cabinet as it stood was not by any means so feeble that the present changes actually have put new life into it, but it may be said that they have strengthened it further. The parties really infused with new life are the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Except for Hiroya Ino and Nobusuke Kishi, new Diet members, the present Cabinet has been closed to those who have been long in the field of the Diet politics. With the entry of Tatsunosuke Yamazaki and Tadao Oasa into the Cabinet, however, both the foundation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and its ties with the Government have been markedly strengthened. The question of the Association's own unity is likely to be settled as a result of this linkage with the Government.

The same can be said of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Since Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, who has been made Home Minister, is to remain Vice-President of the Association, it is anticipated that the latter's activities will be enlivened by the Cabinet changes. The penetration of its activities into the district associations and neighborhood groups will no doubt be achieved under his leadership. It is hoped for the sake of harmony between the Government and people that the authorities will give special consideration on this occasion to the

(Continued on Page 2)

SOVIETS LOSE 91 AIRPLANES IN EAST FRONT

Downed Near Novorossisk--Axis Also Sinks 3 Freighters

Domei

BERLIN, April 21.—A total of 91 Soviet planes were shot down by the German air force in the vicinity of Novorossisk, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced in its communique issued at noon today.

The Reich war bulletin follows:

EASTERN FRONT:

Severe engagements were continued yesterday south of Novorossisk, where the Luftwaffe shot down 91 Soviet aircraft. Two planes were lost by the German air force.

Light warcraft of the Reich navy sank three Soviet freighters fully loaded with war supplies, in an attack against the enemy commissary lines.

TUNISIAN FRONT:

On the night of April 19, powerful British troops launched an attack against Axis positions in the southern sector after intense preliminary bombardment. In a severe engagement that ensued, the Axis forces succeeded in repulsing the British troops but the fighting is still going on.

Anti-Axis forces succeeded in penetrating the Axis positions locally but were immediately repulsed by the Axis defenders.

BLIND BOMBINGS BY ENEMY:

Anti-Axis bombers carried out an air raid on Tilsit in East Prussia last night, causing casualties among the residents.

Fierce Fight Raging

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the 'Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, April 21.—Since the successful withdrawal of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army from South Tunisia, the Axis and anti-Axis forces have been earnestly engaged in preparations for a decisive battle to be started in the northeastern section of Tunisia with Tunis and Bizerta as its center.

In a special communique issued last night, the North African anti-

(Continued on Page 2)

OVERTURES FOR PEACE ARE DENIED BY BERLIN

British Rumor Quashed By Schmidt in Talk

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, April 21.—Contrary to the wishful thinking of the Anglo-American camp that the Axis Powers are now seeking for the early arrival of peace, Germany, like other Axis Allies, is ever firmly determined to carry on the war until the final victory is attained.

Recently the British Broadcasting Corporation in London, in its Italian language broadcast, spread a concocted rumor that according to the Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau report, the German authorities have accepted the peace proposal made by Spanish Foreign Minister General Francisco G. Jordana.

However, Dr. Paul Schmidt, chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office, in a press interview on Tuesday, declared: "The D.N.B. report has never published such a report nor was such a rumor spread by the Spanish press. Moreover, the Berlin authorities are totally unaware of such a Spanish peace proposal. Therefore, I can confidently say that the British Broadcasting Corporation's broadcast is an entirely false and concocted report."

Denying the Anglo-American report in this manner, Dr. Schmidt expressed Germany's unflagging and immovable determination toward the victorious completion of the war to the following effect: "No peace idea is being entertained by Berlin political circles. What they are thinking now is the Axis final victory, and not compromise."

"If anyone carefully reads the communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters after the ending of calls made on Chancellor Adolf Hitler by the leaders of various nations during the recent two weeks," he added, "he will readily realize the solid determination of the Axis Powers to fight out the war until the enemies who are now menacing Europe, are completely smashed."

Explosive Pencils Kill Italian Tots

Domei

ROME, April 21.—A formation of enemy planes recently raided Castelvetrano, Sicily, and dropped explosive pens and pencils which caused many injuries to Italian children who picked them up unknowingly. The Italian people will keep those explosive pencils among the objects that will represent the high degree of the United States civilization. Meanwhile, Italian authorities warned the population against these insidious weapons used by the enemy.

BERLIN PRAISES CABINET CHANGE

Welcomes Appointment of Shigemitsu As Foreign Minister

Domei

BERLIN, April 21.—Although the papers here are awaiting further details from Tokyo in connection with the change in the Tojo Cabinet before expressing any opinions, the general observations according to informed quarters seem to be as follows:

The present reconstruction of the Tojo Cabinet is based on reasons of internal administration and does not signify any changes in Japan's policies.

However, judging from the inclusion of influential political and diplomatic men, it would seem that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo is pushing for the establishment of a resolute wartime structure for the attainment of the final victory through the united efforts of 100,000,000 nationals of Japan.

The appointments of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, one of the ablest men in Japan's diplomatic world, and of Eiji Amau, as president of the Board of Information, envisages the further strengthening of Japan's position in the diplomatic and propaganda warfares.

The diplomatic correspondent of the Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau gave expression to the following opinion:

"The German political world looks very favorably at the changes in the Japanese Cabinet, particularly will Japan's Greater East Asiatic policy be greatly fortified by the appointment of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, who has frequently visited Berlin and has many friends here. The German Foreign Office quarters consider Japan's new Foreign Minister as one of outstanding figures in the Japanese diplomatic circles.

"At the time of his assignment as Ambassador to London," the correspondent states, "Mr. Shigemitsu strongly emphasized Japan's position in East Asia to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden.

"It has also been reported that Foreign Minister Shigemitsu left room for doubt as to the relations of the Axis countries in the British governmental circles, and the new Foreign Minister's Greater East Asiatic policies have been clearly defined since his days in London."

Wang Is Host to Hsu

A farewell party for the departing former Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, Dr. Hsu Liang, was given by the Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan, Wang Yun-ching, at the Manchoukuoan Embassy at Sakurada-cho, Azabu-ku, yesterday and was attended by several members of the diplomatic staffs of the two countries.

Partaking of Japanese food and Japanese sake, the diplomats of the two allied nations of Japan gripped each other's hand firmly in a beautiful manifestation of friendship.

U.S. Passes Money Bill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 21.—A bill to extend the Dollar Stabilization Fund amounting to $2,000,000,000 for two more years was passed by the Currency Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, according to Washington reports.

The Committee, however, prohibited the use of the Dollar Stabilization Fund as funds by the international bank, which is to be organized following decision of the currency conference held at the conclusion of the war.

ITALIANS DOWN 47 AIR RAIDERS ON SICILY ISLE

Fascists Planes Hit Haifa--Enemy Lose 30 in Reich Attack

Domei

ROME, April 21.—Italian fighter squadrons shot down 47 out of the 60 British Spitfires that flew over Sicily Island yesterday, the Italian High Command announced at noon today.

The announcement follows:

Italian fighter squadrons clashed with 60 British Spitfires yesterday in the skies over Sicily Island and downed 47 enemy planes. Meanwhile, two enemy planes were shot down by Italian fighters on the Tunisian coast and off the coast of Greece.

Italian bomber units attacked Haifa, Palestine, on Monday night, and successfully bombed petroleum tanks and oil refineries there.

The anti-Axis air force carried out air raids on Sicily Island and on small cities in southern Italy, but damage was slight. Three Italian planes have failed to return during the past two days.

30 Bombers Downed

Domei

BERLIN, April 21.—British bombing planes carried out terror raids on Stettin and Rostock in Northern Germany. Casualties were caused among the residents and considerable damages suffered by buildings in these cities. The raiders bombed residential quarters and hospital.

In these enemy air raids, 30 hostile bombers are ascertained to have been shot down by German fighters and anti-aircraft gunfire. Another enemy bomber was also shot down off the coast of the English Channel.

Denmark Raid Fails

British air units bombed various places in Denmark from Tuesday evening to Wednesday morning and German authorities announced that 22 of the British planes were shot down, while the number of those which fell into the sea has not been ascertained, according to reports from Copenhagen.

R.A.F. Loses 31 Planes

Domei

LISBON, April 21.—The British Air Ministry announced this noon that the British air forces lost 31 planes in the air raid conducted on the northern section of Germany on Tuesday evening, according to London reports.

Ship Losses Admitted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 21.—Anti-Axis ships sunk during 1942 totaled about 12,000,000 tons, it was announced by the War Supply Investigation Committee of the United States Senate today.

The report of the committee said in substance as follows;

"Anti-Axis ships sunk during 1942 reached about 12,000,000 tons, and far surpassed the total tonnage built by Great Britain and the United States in that year. The damage is great, but is not so great as to invite a crisis. In the second half of 1943, the shipping loss will be reduced. It is possible to meet the threat of Axis submarines."

ABSOLUTE UNITY IS EMPHASIZED BY SHIGEMITSU

Hopes for Absolute Collaboration With Military Authorities

Hope for absolute unity between the military and diplomatic branches of the nation was expressed by Mamoru Shigemitsu, newly-appointed Foreign Minister, in a radio speech broadcast on Wednesday night, declared Domei.

His broadcast follows:

"I am filled with trepidation upon receiving my present appointment as Foreign Minister. The World War is gradually reaching its climax and has now expanded to its maximum scale in all fields.

"All the nations involved in the war have today mobilized their total national strength and are today looking forward to the final critical battle.

"The outcome of this battle will not only decide the fate of Japan but will also determine the rise or fall of East Asia for all time to come.

Must Overcome Obstacles

"However great may be the hardships lying before the nation, the people behind the front, should overcome them with their unflinching determination, thus opening the way for the future growth of the nation.

"Our reason for fighting today lies in the very existence or extinction of the nation, wherein is found the defense and construction of a Greater East Asia.

"We should bring about the long awaited dawn of East Asia by fulfilling our national destiny. In other words, the progress of East Asia is a destiny which has been heaven-sent to Japan.

"The people of Japan who have thus been given the duty to become leaders of Greater East Asia should join themselves closely with the peoples of the various countries in East Asia and should exert greater efforts in order to gain their confidence and respect.

"The basic spirit of Japan's new policy in China is found herein, and the co-existence and co-prosperity of the various countries and peoples in East Asia comprise the basic principles in her role as the leader of rising Asia.

Sure of Victory

"If Japan on the basis of such principles should gain the union of the whole of East Asia with the aim of spreading justice throughout the world, I have not the least doubt that victory of this war is as good as already gained.

"Japan is today advancing toward the successful culmination of the war in a close union with her Allies, Germany and Italy, and in intimate collaboration with the rising nations of East Asia.

"Our destiny at the present stage of the war is to gain an absolute unity between the military and diplomatic branches of our nation and further enlarging the already gained sphere of victories, utilize them politically for the fulfilment of the great destiny of our nation."

Spanish Vessel Sunk

Domei

MADRID, April 21.—A Spanish ship was torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine of Senegal, West Africa. Members of the crew were all rescued, and 19 of them are expected to reach Dakar, according to reports from Tangiers.

Roosevelt's Rantings at Banquet By Camacho Disgruntles Mexicans

The Mexican public voted "thumbs down" on the Roosevelt address which was delivered at the banquet given in his honor by General Manuel Avila Camacho, President of Mexico, according to a United Press report as received by Domei in their dispatch from Lisbon dated April 20.

Roosevelt arrived in Mexico today to obtain the support of the Central and South American countries for his ambition of world control. At the banquet given by President Camacho, both the American and Mexican Presidents spoke, and their addresses were broadcast over the entire Western Hemisphere.

"The Mexican army will never be dispatched abroad for military operation, but Mexico promises to ship a large quantity of war material to the United States," said President Camacho in his address welcoming Roosevelt.

"In the Western Hemisphere, we have a structure of international cooperation based upon international justice and mutual respect," said Roosevelt in his address. "The Central and South American countries, with the exception of one, (Argentina), have recognized the importance of the present war. Both Mexico and the United States are tied by the arms lease-lend pact, and we are producing war material for the destruction of our common enemies.

"It is wrong to think that we are going to exploit you. The days of exploitation have already passed. Today, we must realize the principle of mutual dependence."

In Roosevelt's address, the real intention of the United States was revealed although the United States President skilfully attempted to hide it. Thus, a portion of the Mexican public has been disappointed.

U.S. Changes Insignia Of Planes for Europe

Americans have changed the identification marks on their warplanes with the red circle taken out from the white star on the round blue field, according to a recent issue of a Swiss magazine in hand, the Asahi reported this morning. Instead of the old mark, American warplanes to be dispatched to the European front will have a yellow ring surrounding a blue field with the white star in the center minus the red circle.

CHIANG TROOPS TAKEN IN RAID

2,400 Guerillas Give Up to Japanese in Kiangsu Battle

A total of 2,400 Chungking guerillas either surrendered or were captured by the Imperial Forces, which have been carrying out mopping-up operations since April 11 against the enemy guerilla corps under the command of General Li Ming-yang infesting the northern region in Kiangsu Province, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported from Shanghai on Wednesday.

The Japanese Forces on April 13 trapped and annihilated an enemy unit consisting of 3,000 men at a point 25 kilometers northeast of Tai-hsien and have since been conducting mopping-up operations.

Meanwhile, 800 Chungking troops of the First Corps of General Li's forces surrendered en masse on April 16.

The war results so far ascertained follow:

Enemy dead	957
Prisoners	1,628
Enemy who surrendered	800
War trophies:	
Heavy trench mortars ..	11
Light trench mortars ...	128
Shells for the same	2,470
Light machine-guns	16
Rifles	1,218
Hand-grenades	1,600

Home Minister Ando May Resign Throne Aid Post

Although it was generally observed that the newly appointed Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando will retain the post of the vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association concurrently, it is now reported that he may resign from that post to devote his entire time to the duties of the Home Minister.

There is no legal obstacle whatever for the Home Minister to be concurrently the vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and it is believed that his intention to resign from the post is from political consideration, particularly in respect to the control of election campaign and domestic administration.

In case of Home Minister Ando resigning from the vice-presidency of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Secretary-General Fumio Goto of the Association is likely to be promoted to the vice-presidency. In that event, Mr. Goto will also be the president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth League concurrently as Home Minister Ando is expected to resign from that post too.

To Exchange War Captives

Domei

ROME, April 21.—The exchange of captive sick and wounded soldiers, surgeons and army priests, between Britain and Italy, will shorly take place at Lisbon and Smyrna, Turkey, according to Italian authorities. The exchange is expected to take place in the first part of July, and by this move some 1,000 Italian sick and wounded soldiers will be able to return home.

Philipps Leaving for U.S.

Domei

LISBON, April 21.—William Philipps, former United States Ambassador to Rome, and now special envoy to India, will leave New Delhi toward the end of April for Washington, according to New Delhi reports. For several days prior to his departure, he will be a guest at the official residence of the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, when he will exchange views regarding the Indian situation with the Viceroy.

ACCORD IS SEEN BY AOKI, DECOUX TO BOLSTER TIE

Statement Is Issued Jointly Confirming Further Cooperation

Domei

SAIGON, April 22.—Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and his party arrived yesterday afternoon and on completing their itinerary here departed for their next destination this morning.

Domei

HANOI, April 22.—A joint statement confirming the necessity of strengthening the cooperative relations between Japan and French Indo-China was issued on Tuesday by Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, who is now on a visit here, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, following their several interviews.

The joint statement follows in full:

"Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and Governor-General of French Indo-China Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux who had exchanged views several times in regard to the general situation in East Asia and also in respect to the mission to be shouldered by French Indo-China in the Greater East Asiatic Sphere and scrutinized the fact that the policy of cooperation which Japan and French Indo-China have followed has served to secure the interests in general of Greater East Asia as well as the peace and welfare of French Indo-China, have reached an accord on the opinion that it is important to strengthen further the same policy of cooperation in order to make still closer the special relations existing between the two countries."

Amity Seen Bolstered

By virtue of the personal visit here of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, the friendly relations between Japan and French Indo-China will be further bolstered in the future, it is the opinion of local observers.

Minister Aoki held four interviews with Governor-General of French Indo-China Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux during his two-day sojourn here.

On the first day, Minister Aoki exchanged frank views with Governor-General Decoux with regard to the various problems pending between Japan and French Indo-China, at a tea party sponsored by Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa.

On the second day, he was guest at a reception given by Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Decoux, where greetings, pledging cooperation, were exchanged between the visiting Minister and the Governor-General.

As has been announced by the joint statement issued on Tuesday, complete accord of opinion has been reached by Minister Aoki and Governor-General Decoux regarding the necessity of further strengthening the ties binding Japan and French Indo-China in order to consolidate the special relations between them.

In this connection, local observers opine that French Indo-China has gone a step further toward aligning itself with the new situation in East Asia.

Great Hopes Expressed

"In view of the existing circumstances in East Asia, I expect that the cooperative relations between Japan and French Indo-China will be further strengthened in the future," declared Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who is now on a visit here, in his press conference with local newspapermen held Tuesday afternoon.

His interview was in the following vein:

"Although this is my first visit to French Indo-China and a short one at that, I have deepened my understanding of local conditions from my own observations in the Hanoi area and from the information given me by the Ambassadorial Office as well as from my frank conversations with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China. The knowledge I have just obtained will, I believe, contribute much to the future execution of the policies of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

"In spite of the rapidly-changing situation of the world, French Indo-China is enabled to maintain peace by virtue of its cooperation with Japan. I expect that the cooperative

(Continued on Page 2)

CIVIL OFFICIALS SET FOR SOUTH

Itagaki, Nishimura Get Important Posts--New Governors for Malai

The War Ministry yesterday announced the appointment of Seisan Itagaki and Takuma Nishimura as Chief Civil Administrators assigned to the Headquarters of the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions.

Mr. Itagaki is a professor of the Kyushu Imperial University.

Malai Governors Shifted

Domei

SHONAN, April 20.—The Shonan Military Administration today announced several shifts and new appointments of governors of states in Malai and Sumatra.

New appointments and shifts were as follows:

Naooka Kawamura, Governor of Benkulen, Sumatra, appointed Governor of Perak, Malai.

Jiro Inomata, Chief of the General Affairs Department of Benkulen State government, appointed Governor of the same state.

Masakichi Itami, governor of Johore, Malai, appointed Governor of Penang.

Shotaro Katayama, Governor of Penang shifted to Governor of Selangor.

Yasushi Sunakawa, Governor of Kelantan Malai, appointed Governor of Johore.

Kikuro Fujisawa, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Kelantan State Government, appointed Governor of the same state.

Shun Kubota, Governor of Perak, Malai, ordered to return to Japan.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

relations between the Association and the provincial sub-structure.

In brief, the Cabinet changes are calculated to thicken the contact between the Government and people for the total war and are of the same nature as the establishment of the Cabinet Advisers system previously effected. With Dr. Kunihiko Hashida and Hiroya Ino, who remained from the second Konoye Cabinet, gone, the present Cabinet has been entirely refreshed and its homogeneity assured. We look forward to seeing it manifest the salutary effects of its reconstruction to the full.

April 18 Air Raid

MAINICHI.—The statement of the chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters made "on behalf of the United States War Department" has shown in minute detail the complete fiasco in which the American air raid on Japan of April 18 last year ended. Sixteen medium-sized bombers of the enemy failed in their first night-attack plan and were compelled to resort to scattered daytime raids. The Japanese civilian defense was so efficient that the damage done was reduced to the negligible minimum. Moreover, several of the attacking planes were shot down, others fell from sheer exhaustion and the whole attempt ended in a miserable failure without causing any damage worth mentioning.

This gesture at an air raid on the part of the United States only served to increase the animosity of the Japanese people toward their enemy country and increased their confidence in their own training for air raid defense. Thus the enemy only poked a hornet's nest. Moreover, the aircraft-carrier Hornet which brought the planes was soon afterward sunk by the Imperial Navy Air Force. Colonel Doolittle, who did little more than fly away from Japan, is now in North Africa boasting of what he precisely did not do.

The conditions were perfect for the failure that resulted. It was not to have been expected that stunt-fliers lured by prizes and hugging close to them, booklets on how to behave when taken prisoner could do much more than skim over the "divine land." They acted with callous barbarity in attacking hospitals and schools but, on the other hand, they are not even worth condemning on the score of humanitarianism. When the commander, after urging on his men, makes a quick getaway, anything is possible. It is typical of the sort of things we may expect of the nervous Yanks.

Nevertheless, the enemy is sure to make other attempts to wipe out its shame. A whole year's silence must be regarded as so many days and months of preparations for a more effective air raid on Japan. When next they attack they must be expected to do so on a large scale and in a really ruthless manner. The cowardly and barbarous Americans must be expected to manifest their cowardly barbarism to the fullest extent. But, as the head of the Army Press Section says, the military air defense units are fully prepared to bring down the enemy to the last plane and any acts of lawless brutality on the part of the raiders will be punished to the full measure of severity. Civilian defense, too, is trained and ready.

Truth Is Bared

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—United States War Information Chief, Elmer Davis, on April 18 attempted to use the American version of the air raid on Tokyo last year as a sort of cardiac stimulant to the depressed morale of the American people, but on account of objections of the War Department he had to "pipe down." At once the Japanese Army Press Section head published the whole truth of the happenings for the benefit of the American public which had been disappointed by its own Government.

The United States, War Department, in a more or less panic, decided after all to give out some particulars but ironically enough they fell far short of expectations on the part of the American people. What it published showed the fiasco in a more miserable light than the Japanese account and plunged the American public into the depth of shame and mortification. It is an open secret that many Americans are tired of the fraudulent announcements of their own Government and eagerly wait for the Japanese version whenever it is available.

Something which the American public could not learn from their own Government but from the Japanese authorities is that Colonel Doolittle who directed the Tokyo air raid, earned the epithat "Colonel Did Little," and fled to China abandoning his men to their fate, was promoted for this valiant action and is now commanding an anti-Axis air force on the Tunisian front. His rantings out in Africa can be appreciated by the American public for what they are really worth.

Easter Service in English

An Easter service in English will be conducted by the Rev. Y. Chiba, former chairman of the National Christ Churches of Japan, at the Yokohama Union Church on Sunday at 11 a.m.

Correction

The memorial service for the late Miss Aiko Nakano, a staff member of the Nippon Times editorial department, will be held at the Soyenji Temple, Yanagi-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome-ku from 2 to 3 p.m. Friday, and not at the Sodoji Temple as formerly reported.

China's Foreign Chief Chu, Visiting In Tokyo, Congratulates Shigemitsu

"Congratulations, Mr. Shigemitsu!" Someone firmly grasped Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's arm to assist him up the steps as he returned to his home at Sanbancho, Kojimachi-ku, about 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening after a busy first day as the new Foreign Minister of the Tojo Cabinet. Surprised, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu looked up to see the smiling countenance of Dr. Chu Min-yi, the National Government of China's Foreign Minister, who is still in Tokyo after attending the Second East Asia Medical Congress, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

It was only last month that Ambassador Shigemitsu parted with Dr. Chu in Nanking to return home for consultation with the Government. The sudden change in the Cabinet membership placed in the hands of the former Japanese Ambassador to China the portfolio of the Foreign Minister to stand at the foremost line of Japan's wartime diplomacy.

When Dr. Chu read the news of the new appointment of the papers on Wednesday morning, he completely forgot that his mission in Japan at present was as a medical man and rushed to Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's residence in the Chinese Embassy car.

"I shall be lonely without you in Nanking, Mr. Shigemitsu, but as you are going to do greater service as a Foreign Minister, my joy surpasses what loneliness I may feel," stated the Chinese Foreign Minister. Dr. Chu stayed in the parlor of the Shigemitsu home for a while as the two Foreign Ministers sipped tea in deep thought at the turn of events.

"Dr. Chu Min-yi, we have been friends for a long time, have we not?" said Foreign Minister Shigemitsu.

"Yes. Twelve years now, Mr. Shigemitsu. Do you remember that at the time of the Shanghai bomb incident on the occasion of Tenchosetsu in April 1932, I was Secretary of the Administration Yuan," said Foreign Minister Chu.

Thus, recalling the time of the beginning of their friendship, the two leaders continued their conversation for over 30 minutes.

The two statesmen of the two nations, firmly collaborating for the construction of East Asia, walked arm in arm, shoulder to shoulder, as Foreign Minister Shigemitsu saw the Chinese Foreign Minister to the car as the latter took his leave in the softly falling dusk of the spring evening.

On his way home, Dr. Chu stated, "Mr. Shigemitsu is an old friend of mine. There is no one who loves China as Mr. Shigemitsu. Not only in his heart, but with his body, Mr. Shigemitsu has given evidence to his love for China.

"We have known each other well since the days of Mr. Shigemitsu's ministership in China and have jointly endeavored to promote good friendship between our countries," he added, "and it is a matter of great happiness to me that Mr. Shigemitsu will now make his appearance not only to the co-prosperity regions but to the entire world as the Foreign Minister of our ally, Japan. I am extremely happy to have had the opportunity to meet Mr. Shigemitsu while I am still in Tokyo."

Soviets Lose 91 Airplanes In East Front

(Continued From Page 1)

Axis Army Headquarters announced that the British 8th Army under Lieutenant-General B. L. Montgomery's command launched a large-scale offensive on Axis positions in the Enfidaville sector about 80 kilometers south of Tunis, according to a report received here.

Shortly after 9 p.m. on Monday, the Montgomery army opened a spirited bombardment against the foregoing Axis positions as in the case of the attacks on the El Alamein and Mareth lines. An hour and a half afterward, British infantry units began battering at the Axis positions. The British forces have driven a wedge into the Axis positions in the neighborhood of the coast and violent fighting is now raging between both sides, reports the Algiers' Radio.

No German report confirming the resumption of the offensive by the Montgomery army has been available here as yet. But, quoting the declaration of the Berlin military authorities, Transocean yesterday reported from Berlin that artillery and scouting units have been very active during the past 24 hours and that a large-scale offensive by the British 8th and 1st armies is imminent.

Admits Axis Advantage

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, April 21.—With the Tunisian campaign entering a decisive stage, Field-Marshals Erwin Rommel and Arnim are pushing preparations for resistance against the anti-Axis forces. Meanwhile, the anti-Axis side is now under the imperative necessity of regrouping its units on the 150-kilometer line connecting the northern and eastern coasts of Tunis and is simultaneously desperate in cutting off the Axis sea supply routes.

A Times' war correspondent says that the Axis forces will defend Tunisia to the last by concentrating their war efforts to stem the anti-Axis offensive in front of the two forts of Bizerta and Tunis. If the Axis strategy is to keep Tunisia to the last, it is possible to understand General Dwight Eisenhower having pointed out the necessity of putting up with difficulties for a longer period to smash the Rommel army.

Concerning the anti-Axis strategy, Riddell Hart, British war commentator, warned in the following words:

"If the Tunisian campaign develops into a protracted encirclement battle, the anit-Axis positions will become very disavantageous from the standpoint of the general war situation.

"The successful withdrawal deployment the Rommel army carried out over a 2,000-mile line extending from El Alamein to Tunis deserves special mention in war history. The anti-Axis pursuit operation was to intercept Rommel's army, but this object has not been attained at all.

"The Rommel and Arnim armies, which successfully joined each other, have taken up strong hilly positions over a 150-kilometer line. The northern section of the Axis defense line is fortified with strong facilities."

JAPAN WILL AID BALKAN STATES

Envoy Hidaka to Rome Expresses Nippon's Wish to Enhance Ties

Domei

SOFIA, April 21.—Japan's willingness to give as much help as possible to the Balkan States was emphasized by Ambassador Shinrokuro Hidaka to Rome, in his press interview given last night just before his departure for Rome.

"It is the desire of the Imperial Government of Japan to further strengthen the political and economic relations with all friendly nations in Europe, and Japan is prepared to aid the friendly countries in Europe with abundant supplies of various products," the new Japanese Ambassador to Rome said.

"It is Japan's policy to be ready to extend as much help as possible to the Balkan States, and particularly the Japanese Government realizes the importance of the relations with Bulgaria and desires to further strengthen them on a firmer foundation.

"The three nations of Japan, Germany and Italy are fighting a common war, and thus the activity of one nation greatly depends on the activity of the other two. Germany and Italy are endeavoring for the establishment of a new order in Europe based on justice, and Japan is also aiming at the establishment of a new order within the area of her activity.

"It may be said that in constructing the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan has almost attained her objective. Whatever Britain and the United States might attempt, the future development of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is assured. Those two nations are now unable to make any large offensive movement, and at present are only able to make minor naval activities. However, Japan is prepared for any development.

"In East Asia, Japan has completed all planned campaigns, and thus secured complete freedom for future activity. Particularly in the Southwestern Pacific, the Japanese Forces have complete control over the entire area. On the Indo-Burmese border the British forces are still trying to regain lost territory, but all their attempts have been smashed, and thus there is no hope for the re-occupation of Burma by the British forces."

Hidaka Leaves Sofia

Domei

SOFIA, April 21.—Ambassador Shinrokuro Hidaka to Rome left Sofia last night for Rome by air.

Mitsui Mining Floats Loan

To raise fresh industrial funds to finance its fast-expanding mining activities, the Mitsui Mining Company has decided to float ¥20,000,000 debentures, it was announced by the Imperial Bank on Wednesday. The new debentures, which will bear an interest rate of 4.3 per cent, are redeemable within 10 years, it was revealed.

Accord is Seen By Aoki, Decoux To Bolster Tie

(Continued from Page 1)

relationships between the two countries will be made still closer in the future in all spheres of activity."

Aoki Visits Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, April 22.—Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who arrived in Hongkong at 11:20 a.m. on April 17, was met by Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong and others, and after a slight rest at the Toa Hotel in Kowloon, entered into consultations with Governor-General Isogai, the Supreme Commander of Japanese Naval Forces in South China, and heads of the Japanese Army. Then, Minister Aoki held individual discussions with the Governor-General and others and exchanged frank opinions with respect to the various pending problems.

At 1:40 p.m. the same day, Minister Aoki entered Hongkong and formally called on Governor-General Isogai and the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Naval Forces. Then visiting the battlefields, Minister Aoki offered silent prayers to the spirits of the war-dead. After inspecting Hongkong and perceiving the new life permeating the whole city, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister left at 3:00 p.m. for Canton.

HONGKONG HAS 250 INTERNEES

Majority Are British--Comfortable Camp Built on Large Area

Domei

HONGKONG, April 21.—The number of enemy nationals in the internment camp at Hongkong totaled some 3,000 in March last year, but with the removal of the Belgian, Norwegian and Dutch diplomatic staffs to Shanghai based on the agreement resulting from negotiations with regard to the diplomatic members, and the return of 377 enemy nationals on the exchange ship on June 29 together with the transference to Shanghai of some of the internees at their own request, the present number remaining at the Hongkong camp totals about 250.

Of the foregoing number, 240 are English and the remainder Norwegians, Dutch and Americans. There are about 80 women internees.

The internment camp occupies a large area and is equipped with a hall and canteen, and facilities have been installed for carrying on community cooking.

Internees Satisfied

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 20.—Internment of enemy nationals in the Shanghai area numbering some 6,000 and composed of Americans, British and Dutch was completed today. Enemy nationals are being interned in camps established in Poofung, Chapei, Lunghwa and other suburban districts of Shanghai, each camp holding from 1,000 to 2,000 internees.

Among the internees those who were teachers, religious workers or workers in hospitals are allowed with special permission of the authorities to resume their work as formerly, which fact is being highly appreciated by the individuals as well as the Chinese public.

Consul Tooru Nakagawa of the Shanghai Consulate-General under whose jurisdiction the camp falls had the following to say regarding the internment camps:

"All the camps are located in quiet suburban districts of Shanghai and the houses are all well built and in good repair. Among the internees are those who had lost their jobs with the outbreak of the war, and had been wandering aimlessly in the streets of Shanghai. They are now peacefully settled in camps and many of them are even glad to be in camps. The internees are all satisfied and appreciative of the tolerant treatment given at the camps."

U.S. PLOTTING TO GRAB INDIA

Sinister Hand Being Extended to W. Asia--Japan Blocking Aims

Mainichi

BERLIN, April 20.—With the apparent intention of succeeding to the rich holdings of the now declining British Empire, the United States is frantically plotting to take over India.

For the last two years, the United States, with her characteristic idea of dominating the entire world and aided by the power of the Mighty Dollar and a small number of troops, has penetrated her influence into various countries of West Asia. Various German newspapers, of late, point out that America's sinister designs have been particularly intensified during the past several months, and that now it is an undeniable fact that the United States is trying to oust British influence from West Asia by various crafty means such as the Lease-Lend Act.

Now let us see how the United States has, during the past two years, maneuvered to drive out British influence from this particular region of the globe. The first American step to dominate West Asia started from the occupation of Eritrea on the western coast of the Red Sea. The seizure of Eritrea was carried out by America immediately after the conclusion of the British offensive against Italian Africa. Following this, the United States established military bases at Assab and Massaua, advanced to Iran and Iraq, and also consolidated its positions in the Gulf of Persia.

Greedy Hand Extended

Later, the Americans extended their hands to Saudi Arabia, and also took over the Bahrein Islands from Britain. Pressures on Syria were also steadily tightened by the United States, and today some neutral observers call it a "secret mandated territory." On the other hand, America has come to exercise greater political influence upon Egypt and the Suez Canal. Meanwhile, United States Minister to Cairo Alexander Kirk, through his active maneuvers, finally succeeded in concluding an agreement whereby the trying of American troops stationed in Egypt were left in their own hands, thus elevating the American army's position to an equal status with the British army.

Thus, American influence has come to be extended from Egypt to the southern part of the Red Sea, and further to the Gulf of Persia and Iran in West Asia, and as far as the southwestern border of India. And yet, America's malicious ambition seems unsatisfied. As a matter of fact, in order to expand the sphere of her influence in Iran, she is also spreading her hand toward the northern region of the same country. The Washington Government has further decided to dispatch its first representative to Afghanistan shortly, and also to establish American consulates in various cities of the same country. Already, the United States' Consul to Kandahar in Afghanistan is reported to have been appointed.

American machinations are also conspicuously active in Sikiang Province, and reliable information available here indicates that the Soviet Union, becoming unable to withstand the American pressure and the war burdern, is gradually retreating from this direction. Moreover, Washington is also said to be conducting negotiations at present to establish an American Consulate at Urumchi.

Air Bases Pushed

An interesting report in this connection is that American experts, with the approval of Chungking, are now pushing the establishment of airfields in this part of Asia. This plot should be particularly watched since it forms a link in the air route connecting Alaska, China and India.

The final object of these machinations, of course, lies in the fact that the United States is attempting to encircle India and inherit the British property in India. Pitifully, however, this sinister design of the United States appears to have no hope of eventual achievement, for such important areas as Burma and the former Netherlands territories are now under the Japanese occupation. Consequently, as long as the United States is unable to wrest back these regions from the hands of the Japanese, she will not be able to achieve her crafty and malicious ambition. And herein also can be found the reason why the American forces are continuing their futile resistance against the gallant Japanese fighters.

British Submarine Lost

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 21.—The loss of British submarine Thunderbolt was announced by the British Admiralty today. The submarine was launched in 1937, but was sunk in June 1939. After refloating, she was renamed Thunderbolt. She was of 1,575 tons.

Hata Inspects N. China

General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, inspected the North China area beginning on April 12, and returned to Nanking on April 17, the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced on Tuesday, Domei discloses.

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Fire Brigade System In Java Strengthened

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 20.—In Java, where peace and order is now well maintained resulting from the reorganization of its police system, the authorities have decided to place fire brigades under the police authorities to meet the situation properly.

Hitherto fire brigades had been directed by provincial and municipal authorities, however, in order to make the air defense system more complete under the existing war situation, arrangements have been made to place fire brigades under the regulations of police authorities.

In this connection, an ordinance will be promulgated on April 29, according to which self-governing bodies will be entrusted with the establishment of fire brigades. The police authorities, it was said, while maintaining close touch with provincial and municipal authorities, will render their utmost efforts in air defense.

Wounded Chief of Rangoon Fire Brigade Given Citation By Japanese Commander

Domei

RANGOON, April 20.—Hla g Gawa, indefatigable Chief of Rangoon's Fire Fighting Brigade, was today given a citation along with a monetary gift in appreciation of his meritorious services by the Commander of the Air Defense Corps of the Imperial Japanese Forces in Burma.

The happy tiding was conveyed to the Burmese chief at a hospital wherein he is now recuperating from an injury in the leg which was sustained in a recent air raid on Rangoon by the enemy. The present honor supplements a similar honor granted him by Dr. Ba Maw, Chief Administrator of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, in January.

According to the authorities, Hla g Gawa had been most active in the reestablishment of the fire fighting brigade of Rangoon since the occupation of Burma by the Imperial Forces in April last year, and his appointment as the Chief of the reorganized Fire Fighting Brigade of Rangoon came as a reward for his unselfish contribution in September last year.

It is a matter of public knowledge that this Burmese fire-fighter has not only proven a capable organizer and leader but also a willing collaborator of the Air Defense Corps in the defense of Rangoon from enemy air-raids, as it is well attested by his injury which was sustained in a recent enemy's raid, and accordingly honors, thus repeatedly conferred upon him, are indeed well deserved.

Hla g Gawa, now well on his way to full recovery, is looking forward to the days to come shortly when he will be able to resume command of the Fire Fighting Brigade which owes its efficiency to his leadership.

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Nippon's Unity Means
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AWARDS GIVEN NAVAL HEROES FOR EXPLOITS

3 Conferments on Those in China Affair and East Asia War Announced

66 SPECIALLY HONORED

List Includes Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi Who Died Gloriously in Pacific

Honors for distinguished military services have been conferred upon more naval officers and men, according to announcements made by the Navy Ministry and the Decorations Bureau shortly after midnight on Wednesday.

The honored officers and men are divided into three groups: the 4th conferment of honors on those killed in action in the War of Greater East Asia; the 30th conferment on officers and men who were killed in battle in the China Affair; and the 18th award of honors on officers and men, all living, who distinguished themselves in the China Affair.

The Navy Ministry announcement was as follows: "Honors have today been conferred on naval officers and men who took part in the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia.

"The honored officers and men are a part of those who rendered great services in engagements in the air and on the land in the China Affair and were killed after fighting courageously in actions in the areas of the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, and China continent in the War of Greater East Asia from the time hostilities began till August last year.

66 Specially Honored

"Special honors have been granted to 66 of the group. By special consideration Vice-Admiral Tamon Yamaguchi and Rear-Admiral Tomeo Kaku have been the recipients respectively of the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite."

Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi is the first naval officer to have been posthumously honored by being granted the First Class Order of the Golden Kite ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

As commander of the X X Naval Air Squadron, Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi took part in the Sea Battle of Hawaii and destroyed the main units of the enemy fleet. He rendered great services in actions which followed including the campaign against Wake Island, the assaults on Port Darwin, and the operations for the reduction of Java Island.

Subsequently he was in service in the area of the Indian Ocean. It was than that he distinguished himself by sending the British aircraft carrier Hermes to the bottom.

Then he was transferred to the South Pacific area. There he led a number of daring attacks which were like few others which had ever been witnessed.

He died a heroic death with Rear Admiral Kaku, sharing the fate of the warship of which the latter officer was the commander.

Rear-Admiral Kaku also participated brilliantly in the attacks on Pearl Harbor, in the campaign against Wake Island and in other actions in the Pacific and Indian Ocean.

Honors in China Affair

Five officers and men have received special honors in the group of those who have been posthumously honored for services rendered in the China Affair.

They are Lieutenant-Commander Kai Ikeda, Special Service Flight Second Sub-Lieutenant Shigeru Yano, Special Service Flight Second Sub-Lieutenant Jinro Chono, First Class Petty Officer Shigenobu Okawa, First Class Equipment Petty Officer Karoku Obitsu.

All these officers and men took part in the operations for the annihilation of the enemy air force in the interior of Yunnan and Szechwan provinces and died heroically after they had rendered distinguished service.

In the group of officers and men who have been posthumously honored for great services rendered in the War of Greater East Asia there are 61 who have received special honors, including Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi and Rear Admiral Kaku as mentioned in the foregoing.

Rear-Admiral Jisaku Okada, Rear-Admiral Masao Kawaguchi, Captain Kazuharu Kadoda, Engineering Captain Hachiro Utsumi, Engineering Captain Masayasu Matsuda, and

(Continued on Page 2)

Two High Naval Officers Decorated Posthumously for Hawaii Attack

Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi Commanded Air Force in Historic Pearl Harbor Debacle; Rear-Admiral Kaku Cooperated in Raid

Vice-Admiral Tamon Yamaguchi, posthumously decorated with the 1st Class Order of the Golden Kite, was the Commander of the Japanese Naval Air Force which carried out the daring attack on Pearl Harbor that so shook the world.

His footsteps between the Battle of Hawaii and the fighting in the eastern Pacific in which he fell have been imprinted boldly throughout the southern seas and his name will forever live in the annals of air combat, says Domei.

In the operations against Wake Island, the aircraft under his command silenced the anti-aircraft battery on the island at a single stroke and gave much support to the Japanese land forces. After taking part in the Ambon campaign, the same air unit advanced to the Arafura Sea and by attacking Port Darwin threw the first line of Australia into confusion.

From toward the end of February up to the early part of March last year, the air force attacked Java and rendered great service toward the reduction of the Netherlands East Indies. In April, it advanced to the Indian Ocean and sank two large enemy cruisers and the aircraft carrier, Hermes.

In the interval, it attacked Colombo and Trincomalee and demolished military establishments at those enemy bases. In June, it participated in the eastern pacific campaign, thrust close to the enemy lines and with a numerically smaller force than the enemy delivered devastating attack after attack on their bases, finally sinking an American aircraft carrier and damaging an aircraft carrier as well as a large cruiser.

Meanwhile, it wrought havoc among enemy military establishments and shot down some 150 United States warplanes. In this last battle which Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi fought, his ship was attacked by a swarm of enemy planes and began to sink. Calmly and with studied deliberation, he gave orders for the safe transfer of the officers and crew of the ship to an accompanying warship and after assuring himself of their safety shared the fate of the vessel together with Rear-Admiral Tomeo Kaku, its Commander. Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi was to the last the very incarnation of the spirit of the Japanese warrior for valor and profound sense of responsibility.

From his cadet days, Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi was noted for his exceptional talents and keen insight. At the time of his graduation from the Naval Staff College, he received an Imperial gift for scholarship. As a naval commander, his thoughts were mostly for the welfare of his officers and men, so that they looked up to him as their father.

For many years, he held important posts in the Naval General Staff and the Combined Fleet, contributing immensely to the increase of the fighting strength of the Japanese Navy.

In the China Affair, he commanded some of the warship units that took part in it as well as the air units and operated extensively in China waters and over the Continent. He did much toward the annihilation of the Chungking air force.

At the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, he took part in the planning of the attack on Hawaii and carried out the historic air operation.

Rear-Admiral Tomeo Kaku, who was posthumously decorated with the 2nd Class Order of the Golden Kite, was an authority on naval air tactics and contributed greatly toward the training of the naval air force.

Since the China Affair, he has held different posts in China as commander of air units and when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, he took part in the historic Battle of Hawaii under Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi as commander of the warship X X.

Under him, the naval units cooperated in the operations on Wake Island, Ambon, Port Darwin, the southern coast of Java, Christmas Island, and in the Indian Ocean campaign sank two large enemy cruisers and the aircraft carrier, Hermes, in addition to obtaining outstanding results in the attack on Trincomalee.

In June last year, he sent his ship straight into the midst of the enemy in the naval engagement in the eastern Pacific and sank an aircraft carrier and severely damaged another as well as a large cruiser. His unit shot down numerous enemy aircraft, but his own ship was hit by bombs dropped by a swarm of enemy warplanes. After transferring his officers and men to another ship, he went to the bottom on his ship along with Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi.

WAVELL EXPLAINS CAUSE FOR FAILURE

Says Japanese in Burma Too Strong

Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, offered a poor excuse for the hopeless plight of the British forces in their offensive against the invincible Japanese Forces that are protecting the safety of the Burmese territory, to a field correspondent of the Daily Herald on Sunday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The British commander's explanation was as follows:

"The winter campaign against Burma has ended. The British forces were confronted with untold hardships with the Japanese Forces holding strong and vantage positions in Burma. In addition to this handicap, the British forces were not supplied with ample provisions, due to the rugged topography."

"The British will not be able to launch any large scale operations against the Japanese," he admitted.

General Wavell added, "In general, one fact is evident—the British men and officers, as compared with last year, have become wise to warfare."

Chou Leaves Nanking

Chou Lung-hsiang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, left Nanking on Wednesday for Tokyo to deliver the decorations previously announced by the National Government to be conferred on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and others, according to a Domei dispatch from Nanking.

Inspects Volunteers

Domei

RANGOON, April 21.—Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, today inspected the activities of the Burma Volunteer Defense Corps and emergency hospitals.

AMERICA REVEALS AIR RAID FAILURE

N.Y. Times Demands Explanation

The United States War Department officially announced on Tuesday that all the planes which raided Tokyo on April 18 last year either crashed or carried out forced landings with the exception of one which landed in Soviet territory, according to a Buenos Aires report to Domei. The communique also bared that the raiders took off from the aircraft carrier Hornet.

On Tuesday morning, before the War Department's announcement was made public the New York Times, demanding that a full revelation of the details of that raid be made as first scheduled, declared, "The authorities canceled the announcement of the details of the raid on Tokyo from the standpoint that such an announcement would give away military secrets.

"But the Japanese Government no doubt knows more about that raid than the American public has been allowed to know. We believe that the people of America have the right to know what the Japanese know".

Okumura Resigns

Following the partial reshuffle of the Tojo Cabinet and the retirement of Masayuki Tani from the post of the presidency of the Board of Information, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the same board, also tendered his resignation on Tuesday night, it was learned.

Soviets Lose 175 Planes

An aggregate of 175 planes were lost by the Soviet air force during the four days commencing April 16, it was announced by the German military authorities who also disclosed that 11 Reich aircraft were lost during the same period, according to a Domei report from Berlin on Tuesday.

YASUKUNI RITES ON KUDAN HILL TO BEGIN TODAY

19,987 War Heroes to Be Enshrined in Deification Ceremonics at Night

40,000 KINSFOLK PRESENT

Last Groups of Relatives Arrived Wednesday; Were Visited by Admiral Toyoda

The deification ceremonies for 19,987 heroes who fell fighting for the cause of the nation will be held today at 7 a.m. within the sacred compounds of Yasukuni Shrine. The deification ceremonies, at which 40,000 kinsfolk of the war heroes will be present will precede the Extraordinary Grand Festival of Yasukuni Shrine which will begin tomorrow and continue for one week.

Preceding the deification ceremonies, officials of the War and Navy Ministries and priests will take part in ablution ceremonies to be held at 3 p.m. today. At 7 p.m. the members of the families of those who will be enshrined will have taken their places by the path leading to the Inner Sanctuary of the Shrine, and all lights will be extinguished to await the approach of pure darkness.

In Absolute Darkness

At 7:30 p.m. a guard of honor will enter the Shrine compounds followed by the officials of the Shrine Festival. Then with absolute darkness covering the Shrine atop Kudan Hill the Sacred Ark bearing the spirits of those who fell fighting heroically for the Nation will pass before those lining the path in silence, and be borne toward the Inner Sanctuary of the Shrine.

With the deification ceremonies fast approaching, the last of the members of the families of those to be enshrined tonight arrived in Tokyo yesterday. Most of them had already arrived previously and have been visiting various points of interest in the capital. Those arriving yesterday were the remaining group from Osaka, which reached Tokyo Station at 4:35 a.m., the groups from Hiroshima and Yamaguchi, arriving at 7:06 a.m., and that from Hyogo, which entered the capital at 9:06 a.m. The remaining groups from Niigata and Nagano streamed out of their train at Uyeno Station at 4:45 a.m., and the Iwate group reached the same station at 5:51 a.m.

Without showing any sign of fatigue from their long train trip all those arriving immediately made for the registering place at Yasukuni Shrine. There and at their quarters the kin of the heroes were personally visited by Admiral Soemu Toyoda, chairman of the Grand Festival Committee.

At Tokyo Station

Accompanied by officials from the War and Navy Ministries Admiral Toyoda arrived at Tokyo Station at about 8:55 a.m. to greet the members of bereaved families arriving from Hyogo at 9:06 a.m. Speaking

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY IN MAYU FINDS ESCAPE IS IMPOSSIBLE

British Troops and Warships Find Their Routes Blocked By Japanese

CHIANGSTERS DISGUSTED

Forces in Arakan Sector Also Reported to Have Started Retreat for India

The British troops in the Mayu Peninsula and the British warships in the Mayu River in the Akyab district that started a scramble in hasty retreat before the dauntless advance of the mighty Imperial Forces were suddenly surprised to find their routes of escape solidly blocked by the tactical Japanese Forces, according to Domei reports on Tuesday.

Completely disgusted by the British defeat in the Akyab district, the Chiangsters are mustering their forces in Yunnan Province, it was also revealed by the dispatches to Domei.

An Istanbul dispatch to Domei reported that the British forces in the Arakan sector have separated into two units and started their retreat for the Indian border, according to an announcement by the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in India.

B.B.C. Sees Failure

In the meantime, a Lisbon dispatch to Domei relayed the broadcast of the British Broadcasting Corporation which admitted that the British troops are now only waiting annihilation and also that the British warships on the Mayu River are trapped by the Japanese artillery positions along the bank of the Mayu River, the threat of which prevent the British vessels to start retreating. The British broadcast also disclosed that some vessels have been sunk while several small-sized ships have been captured by the Japanese Forces.

The mobilization of the Chungking forces in the Yunnan Province was reported by a dispatch from Kwangchow Bay, which disclosed that the Chungking forces that are now assembled in Yunnan Province aggregate 20 odd brigades, being composed of the 71st army, the Fifth and Sixth army, the 52nd army, the 54th army, the 60th army and others.

In addition to these armies, the Second army, and three other brigades from Central China are now marching southward for the Yunnan Province.

"The Chungking authorities are frantically trying to complete their mobilization before the coming of the monsoon season, which is threatening to impede their campaign for the recapture of Burma," the dispatch concluded.

New Tactics Urged

With the campaign for the recapture of Burma ending in a dismal failure for the British forces, a new war strategy for the anti-Axis forces was advocated and drafted by Ma-

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, April 22, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Neat Cabinet Change

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo suddenly carried out a reconstruction of his Cabinet on the night of April 21. As it was done with such lightning rapidity it seemed that the public was taken by surprise but it was, of course, planned with the most scrupulous care as to all its possible consequences. It was carried out in such a manner that there was no room for public unrest. Moreover, this was not the first Cabinet change since General Tojo received the Imperial Command. On the previous occasions the Railway Minister and Home Minister were made full-time posts and Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando was appointed Minister without Portfolio and the Foreign Minister was changed. But these were all changes on a small scale and nothing to compare with the present reshuffle in compass.

The shakeup is expected to introduce fresh air into the Cabinet and thereby strengthen its political power. The appointment of Tatsunosuke Yamazaki as Agriculture and Forestry Minister and Tadao Oasa as Minister without Portfolio will no doubt draw the Diet closer to the Cabinet. With Home Minister Ando still retaining his post as Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association the Government-Diet relationship is expected to be cemented still further. At any rate, the joining of the veteran statesmen is calculated to prevent useless friction in the enforcement of national policy.

Our Hopes of the Reconstructed Cabinet

NIPPON SANGYO—The reconstruction of the Tojo Cabinet, effected on Tuesday, was a complete surprise to us. The changes impressed us as being such as would meet the needs of the situation at home and abroad.

We had been led to believe that there was a need of reconstructing the Tojo Cabinet ever since the last session of the Imperial Diet. The changes which were actually effected in the Cabinet met with the approval of all who are interested to see it strengthened to an extent permitting it to cope effectively with

(Continued on Page 2)

Take Over Posts

The new Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and the new President of the Board of Information Eiji Amau took over their respective offices on Wednesday. Upper photo shows Foreign Minister Shigemitsu (left) with the outgoing Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani at the Foreign Office. Lower photo shows Eiji Amau (left) the new President of the Board of Information, with Masayuki Tani who left that post at the Board of Information.

Cabinet Is Strengthened By New Faces in Line-Up

Shigemitsu Considered Best Choice to Push Powerful Diplomacy Held Necessary at This Time; Other New Ministers Welcomed

By a Staff Commentator

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo has carried out a reconstruction of his Cabinet. That he undertook the task for the purpose of strengthening the Cabinet for a further increase in the effectiveness with which the War of Greater East Asia may be prosecuted can be gathered from the character of the newly-appointed members.

In the first place, the choice of Ambassador to China Mamoru Shigemitsu as Foreign Minister reflects Prime Minister Tojo's desire to strengthen our China policy. Mr. Shigemitsu and ex-Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo used to be called the "Bright Two of Kasumigaseki." Transferred from London expressly for strengthening our representation in China, Mr. Shigemitsu did much to push forward our China policy and he took a leading part in the regulation of Sino-Japanese relations climaxed by the retrocession of our concessions and relinquishment of extraterritoriality and the consequent elevation of the international status of the Republic.

That China should emerge from its century-old colonial status and turn in both name and substance into a full-fledged independent Power was important not only for China itself but for the welfare of all Greater East Asia. From this standpoint Japan zealously sought to help the Wang Government, which shares our ideal of a new order, rapidly to develop into the Government of a great modern State.

Mr. Shigemitsu became the pivotal center of our machinery in China for the prosecution of such a policy and did his utmost to ensure the success of the new national enterprise. Our hopes have been fulfilled in every detail and Mr. Shigemitsu's efforts have been rewarded with the splendid international position the Republic now enjoys and the powerful western wing of defense it now forms for our war with the United States and Britain.

Accompanying the development of the War of Greater East Asia, our collaborative relationships with China and our other Allies have grown steadily tighter. To Burma and the Philippines Japan has promised independence and French Indo-China is extending to us greater and greater cooperation. It is the mission of our diplomatic front to add impetus to this tendency so as to establish an unshakable foundation of co-prosperity throughout the Greater East Asia Sphere.

Another urgent task imposed on our diplomatic service by the war is to assure ever-closer co-ordination of political efforts with our Allies in Europe. The Axis has gained positions of supremacy on all fronts ever since the outbreak of war and the European conflict is now in a stage of decisive warfare. Our ties with those Axis nations must be consolidated to the utmost, so that together we may overthrow the United States and Britain.

Again, it is highly important for our diplomatic front to bring home to the world at large our war aims in such a manner that there will be no misunderstanding. We must instil in all the peoples of the world bright hopes for the future. We must smash enemy propaganda and acquaint all the nations of the world with the direction in which they should go. Such a powerful diplomatic policy is precisely what is demanded by the exigencies of war, especially in the present stage of decisive warfare. The people of this country look forward to results in this respect under the able

(Continued on Page 2)

COLLABORATION IS EMPHASIZED BY SHIGEMITSU

Successful Execution of War Depends on It, Says New Foreign Minister

NO CHANGE IN DIPLOMACY

Importance of Policies Now Being Pursued in China Is Also Stressed

"No change whatsoever will take place in Japan's diplomatic policy toward China and other regions of Greater East Asia as well as toward Germany and Italy," declared Mamoru Shigemitsu, the newly-appointed Foreign Minister, in a press interview held at the Foreign Office on Wednesday afternoon.

With a serious expression on his face as if reflecting the present critical international situation, the new foreign Minister who will steer Japan's "diplomatic ship" from now on took his seat in an arm-chair, and said:

"As you know, I have been to China on an important mission as Japan's Ambassador there, and had expected to return to Nanking shortly. Very important policies are now being pursued in China; consequently, at least for the time being I wanted to remain there in order to fulfill my duties. Frankly speaking, the present turn of affairs which made me the Foreign Minister was a 'blitzkrieg' news to me.

"However," he continued, "I will of course do my best to discharge successfully my important mission of prosecuting Japan's wartime diplomacy in this vital and delicate international situation. In view of the fact that the successful execution of the current war solely depends upon the joint efforts of the Government and people in the future, I also ask for your fullest cooperation."

Questioned how his rich and valuable experiences gained in China can best be utilized, the new Foreign Minister replied: "That is the question I have yet to study most seriously and carefully."

P. I. Hails Changes

Domei

MANILA, April 21.—Hailing the reorganization of the Tojo Cabinet, observers here declared that the reorganization will further consolidate the internal political structure and also bolster the fighting strength of Japan.

The appointment of Mamoru Shigemitsu, former Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, as Foreign Minister, is being particularly welcomed by all circles here as an important step in further strengthening the diplomatic relations among the constituent nations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Inasmuch as Japan's foreign policy toward China has a vital bearing upon the Philippines, which is now striving hard to attain a self-sufficient economy, secure peace and order and realize spiritual regeneration as a constituent race of East Asia in preparation for the national independence promised by Japan, the appointment of Mr. Shigemitsu who played an active role as Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, as Foreign Minister is expected to contribute much in connection with the improvement of the Philippine policy toward the Chinese residents in the Islands.

Kuan Makes Comment

Domei

PEKING, April 21.—Appointment of Mamoru Shigemitsu and Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando respectively as Foreign and Home Ministers in the present partial reshuffle in the Tojo Cabinet is characterized as a strong determination of Japan to prosecute the war to its successful end, declared Kuan Yu-hsien, Chief of the Information Bureau of the North China Political Affairs Commission today.

U.S. Launches 13 Ships

Thirteen new American vessels were launched, eight of which were constructed for general purposes, while the remaining five were built especially for long-distance voyages, it was announced by Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday in relaying a report from Washington.

EDUCATION MINISTER OUTLINES HIS POLICY

Tojo Stresses Fundamental Spirit of Education as Laid Down in Imperial Rescript

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, who in addition to the Prime Ministership and the Ministership of War, assumed the Portfolio of Educational Affairs in the reshuffle of the Cabinet effected on Tuesday, called together all the officials of the Education Ministry in the council room of the Ministry at 2 p.m. on Wednesday and outlined to them the policy he wants to be followed by them in dealing with matters that came to them for attention.

The police, he declared, is for getting each and every subject of the Empire educated and trained so as to be a true Japanese.

Ready to Lead

He declared himself prepared to lead his hearers in the task of getting into the people what makes a true Japanese.

He indicated that this was a policy involving an extraordinary idea which must grip the officials and people of the country if the War of Greater East Asia is to be brought to a completely successful end.

Earlier in the day Prime Minister Tojo took over the charge of the Education Ministry from the outgoing Education Minister, Dr. Kunihiko Hashida.

Prime Minister Tojo, who spoke as Minister of Education, began by pointing out that there is the Imperial Rescript on Education laying down in unmistakable language the fundamentals of the sort of education there should be in Japan.

Extraordinary Resolution

"All the 100,000,000 people of Japan have to do is to take the Imperial Rescript to heart and use every care to tread the way indicated by it.

"This is an extraordinary time. And one needs to be in an extraordinary resolution in an extraordinary time. One needs to make and carry out extraordinary arrangements in an extraordinary time.

"The way of thinking and the way of doing things to which we have been accustomed will not do if we are to emerge victorious from this war which is like no other in history

"Those who have to do with education owe it to themselves to see that what they do fit the changes in the war situation, and to concentrate their energy on the performance of what tasks they have set themselves after they satisfy themselves about their opportuneness.

A True Japanese

"It is important for all interested in education to realize that they have to educate and train the people so that each and every one of them may become a true Japanese.

"I know the limitations I am under. But I venture to say that I am prepared to lead you in the work of making a nation every member of which is a true Japanese.

"I have a great hope that you will grasp the reality of the war situation which is profound, submerge yourself, and concentrate your energy on the performance of your functions."

Awards Given Naval Heroes For Exploits

(Continued from Page 1)

Commander Eiichi Takahashi, distinguished themselves in the Sea Battle of Hawaii, the campaign against the Bismarck Islands, and a number of other battles which were fought in the early part of the war.

Subsequently they were killed in action in the Pacific area.

Captain Keiyu Endo and Commander Koichi Kishigami, of the group, took part in the attacks against the entrances of Manila Bay and the harbor of Port Darwin in the early part of the war. Afterwards they were killed in battle in the South Pacific area.

Special Service First Lieutenant Masabumi Kondo, another of the honored group, served with distinction in the Sea Battle of Hawaii and other actions that followed. Subsequently he participated in an action in the Pacific in which he died heroically while he was taking the initiative in carrying out emergency arrangements in the ship.

Valor in Philippines

Twenty five others of the group, from Flight Special Service Second Sub-Lieutenant Kazue Suehiro downward, for the most part died heroically, fighting the enemy air and naval forces in the Philippines area, and working for cooperation between the land and sea forces.

Still 17 others from Flight Special Service Flight Second Sub-Lieutenant Hachiro Yamazaki downward, mostly were killed, fighting the enemy air and naval forces in the Malai area.

All the others of the group, from Flight Warrant Officer Toshio Muraoka downward, numbering seven, were killed in action after having rendered distinguished services in operations against enemy air bases and by beating back the enemy air units in attack in the area of the pacific.

Action Always

Showing the furious, driving activity of the Imperial Forces in the north and in the south, huge panoramic paintings have been set up lining the compounds of Yasukuni Shrine for the Shrine's Extraordinary Grand Festival which will start on April 23 for six days. These scenes will make vivid, for the members of the bereaved families, the powerful operations of the Imperial Forces and the scenes where their fathers, sons, husbands, and brothers fell for the cause of the nation. Upper photo is of a painting depicting the terrific fighting on the island of Guadalcanal. Lower photo shows members of bereaved families before a painting of the Imperial Forces in the bitter, frozen north.

Sinking of U.S. Submarine Argonaut In South Pacific Is Told by Officer

Japanese Destroyer Sends Pride of American Navy Down to Watery Grave in Brave Sea Battle While on Convoy Duty

The news of the destruction of the Argonaut, vaunted by America as the biggest submarine in the world, by a Japanese destroyer singlehandedly, stupified the American navy authorities and astounded the world, says Domei.

The Argonaut was of 1,700 tons and was assisted by a Boeing B-17 at the time of the combat while the Japanese destroyer was one of the escorting vessels of a transport convoy through the high seas of the South Pacific.

Revealed from the diary of a sub-lieutenant who was on board the destroyer at the time of the incident, Domei reports the details of the combat as follows:

On the morning of January 10, when the skies were cloudy, and the sea surface was gradually getting covered with white foams, the Japanese squadron noticed a Boeing B-17 pestering their route incessantly.

Spots Enemy Craft

When the convoy reached a point known to be an enemy submarine nest, the second watch on the destroyer suddenly shouted through the tube, "Four torpedo streaks on the ship's left bow."

The sub-lieutenant became at once aware the time had come for action, and prepared himself for firing, waiting for orders from the commander. The four streaks were clearly visible, and while one of them disappeared from the surface, the other three shot past the transports.

The orders quickly came from the commander to prepare for attack, followed by another shout from the watch. "A periscope, 20 degrees to the right." The destroyer instantly dashed toward the tell-tale bubbles left by the periscope.

"Fire" came the next order from the head-gunner looking strong, steady and composed. The navigation officer drove the boat still faster toward the bubbles, the explosion of the torpedo in close proximity of the destroyer shaking the vessel violently. Three depth charges were discharged; the underseacraft must have been severely hit, because it spit out oil which appeared on the sea surface disclosing the location of the submarine.

The battle scene became more dramatic at this point, for a Japanese bomber plane joined the destroyer and began showering shells in the direction of the submarine.

On the other hand, the Boeing B-17, of whose presence gunner "W" of the destroyer had warned the crew, began to make a dive-down attack on the destroyer.

Immediately, the commander ordered attack on the Boeing without relaxing hold on the submarine. There was thus a simultaneous race between the destroyer and the submarine on the one hand, and the Boeing and the destroyer on the other.

The destroyer was therefore forced to act in two directions, one on the submarine, and the other on the Boeing. Seeing imminent bombing attack from the Boeing, the destroyer waited till it should come within firing range, in the meanwhile shooting two torpedoes in quick succession against the submarine. The Boeing fast took position to bomb the destroyer, before the latter could shoot the third torpedo at the submarine which should make short work of that undersea craft.

"Bomb on the right!" shouted the watch to the captain, because the Boeing had already commenced its shower of bombs which were falling aimlessly around. The captain, taking advantage of the aimless missiles of the enemy, ordered for the third torpedo, which was quickly shot. The destroyer then made a lightning turn and evaded a bomb that was directed to its stern.

Seeing that it could no more help the submarine, and scared by the firing from the destroyer which became ceaseless, the Boeing deserted the submarine and sped in a westerly direction.

The convoy had by now safely left the scene of battle, and continued its course. The destroyer shot another torpedo to make sure of the end of the submarine, and receiving no response, resumed its way to join the convoy. Shortly after, the look-out saw the submarine again appearing on the surface, and called it out to the captain, who immediatly ordered the destroyer back to the scene. Everything was made ready for another attack.

Though distance between the enemy submarine and the destroyer gradually lessened, no order to fire was issued. It was making the sub-lieutenant impatient for action. The submarine, on its part, first showed its whole body on the surface, and subsequently began to go down.

The crew were perplexed as to whether it was sinking or was trying to escape. When however three-fourths of it disappeared under water, and none of i's crew came on the desk, it became pretty evident that the vessel had been disabled and was floating helplessly. The destroyer then approached the sinking vessel more closely, and made circles round it. Nothing could be observed except that even its bow had now begun to sink.

At this stage, a companion destroyer of the escorting squadron joined the scene, and together they surrounded the sinking vessel. After bombarding the sinking vessel for a while, the companion destroyer made a dash past the submarine and dropped a depth bomb which finally sent the Argonaut into the watery grave, never to come up again.

A thundering cry of "Banzai" from the throats of the exul'ant crew gave a finishing touch to the Argonaut incident.

CEBU INHABITANTS NOW ENJOY PEACE

No Traces of War Found on Island by General Ushijima On Recent Tour

Domei

CEBU, April 20.—No traces of war are visible now on the whole island of Cebu where the native inhabitants are working in their respective occupations with glad hearts, Lieutenant-General Sadao Ushijima, director of the Visayan branch of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, said today in reviewing his inspection trip he made on April 18 through several leading districts of the island.

With a view to acquainting himself actually with the perfect peaceful conditions in this island, General Ushijima set out on his inspection trip accompanied by a party of 15 including Jose Dercado, the local governor. The tour covered Naga Talisay, Mandaue, Liloan and a few other districts.

What impressed him most during the trip, General Ushijima said is the absolute trust all the native inhabitants repose in Japan. Along the streets which the inspection party took were lined with multitudes of people, with rising-sun flag in hand to extend greetings. It was a sight that brought warmth into the hearts of the inspection party.

General Ushijima continued that everywhere he went he failed to find any traces of the war. The people were observed enjoying their agricultural, fishing and other occupations with joy which really satisfied the party.

The few recalcitrant elements left in the out-of-the-way places are gradually being enlightened on their folly of continuing their futile resistance. Every day many of them surrender to the Japanese authorities of their own accord, General Ushijima revealed.

Enemy in Mayu Finds Escape Is Impossible

(Continued from Page 1)

jor-General John F. C. Fuller, military correspondent of the Evening Standard, whose article on the new tactics was published in the Tuesday edition of the above paper, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei quoting a report from London.

"A prolonged war is not at all disadvantageous for the Japanese Forces," Fuller declared. "The anti-Axis forces will have to make radical changes in their strategies for new lightning operations, since our side lacks the power of endurance, just as the Japanese lack industrial power.

"The immediate step to be taken for the subjugation of the mighty Japanese Forces is the strengthening of our air forces in Chungking. Therefore, whatever sacrifices we may have to make, the anti-Axis countries will have to supply and support the fighting power of the Chungking forces."

As regards the strategies outlined for the Pacific warfare, Fuller stated:

"As for the war in the Pacific, it would be wiser to mobilize a number of small but fast and effective fighting units than to adhere to the principle of concentrating armed might.

"As it is clear in the case of Genenral Douglas MacArthur's defeat in the Philippines, the elementary war tactic of dispatching the air units to clear the way for the advance of the land forces is now but a feeble and antiquated strategy."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

the problem of meeting every need of the war situation.

The admission of Tadao Oasa and Tatsunosuke Yamazaki into the Cabinet and the appointment of Lieutenant-General Ando as Home Minister give the promise that the relations between the Government, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will be as smooth as can be. This will be a great gain to the forces working to bring the nation's wartime structure to perfection.

Her Majesty Grants Audience to Envoys Of German Embassy

Her Majesty the Empress on Wednesday morning received in audience German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, Counselor of the Embassy Dr. Erich Boltze and other high officials of the Embassy staff and their wives at the Imperial Palace. The honored party, 20 in all, were granted the audience at 10:30 a.m. in the Paulownia Hall of the Imperial Palace when Ambassador Stahmer reported the assumption of his post. Deeply impressed with the Imperial grace, they left the Palace soon afterward.

Yasukuni Rites On Kudan Hill To Begin Today

(Continued from Page 1)

words of welcome to the new arrivals the Admiral said, "You are no doubt tired from your long trip. Please rest at your lodgings and be ready for the deification ceremonies which will be held tomorrow evening. The Grand Festival will begin on Friday."

Admiral Toyoda also spoke personally to many of the members of the heroes' families. He asked them if there were any who had to stand during the trip and whether it was cold or not. Following that the Admiral saw them off to their lodgings and then inspected the situation at the registering place at Yasukuni Shrine. After visiting the National Defense Hall and the Military Museum at Yasukuni the Admiral inspected the war heroes' families' lodgings at the Kinokuniya Ryokan in Shimbashi and at the Nagura Kan at Nihonbashi.

An outline of the leading events which will take place during the Extraordinary Grand Festival of Yasukuni Shrine follows:

April 23: With Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chairman of the Grand Festival Committee Admiral Soemu Toyoda and other officials attending, the Imperial Messenger will worship at the Yasukuni Shrine. After the War Minister and the others have worshipped following the Imperial Messenger, members of bereaved families will worship.

April 24: Following the second day's ceremonies at 9 a.m. in which officers of the War and Navy Ministries will take part members of bereaved families will worship.

April 25: Offerings will be presented at the Inner Shrine at 7 a.m. by officers of the War and Navy Ministries and priests, following which members of bereaved families will worship.

April 26: Same as the preceding day.

April 27: Same as the preceding day.

April 28: Ceremonies will be held beginning at 7 a.m. Closing ceremonies will be held at 6 p.m.

PEARL BUCK GIVES WARNING TO ISOLATIONISTS IN U.S.

Accuses American Selfishness Of Being Responsible for British Losses

Pearl Buck, noted American woman novelist, gave stern warning to the Isolationists in the United States, in her article which was recently published in an American magazine, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

The authoress warned the autonomous elements who are greatly impeding smooth pursuit of the war, in gist as follows:

"The trend of thought in a certain portion of the United States has recently gained strength in its momentum. With such inclinations becoming rampant in America, how can Britain rely upon the American people?

"Although the British people occasionally share differences in views, they always have room for reconciliation.

"Britain has lost her integrity in various parts of the world, only because the American people are unable to sweep away independentism. Americans believe in liberty, but it seems that they have utter disconcern for British liberty."

Japanese Air Forces Blow Up Oro Bay, Guadalcanal Points

Japanese Air Units bombed Oro Bay in New Guinea on Tuesday night, headquarters for the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific announced, according to a Lisbon report to Domei, quoting a wire from Melbourne.

The Imperial Air Forces bombed the American positions on Guadalcanal Island on Sunday, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on Tuesday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei. The American bulletin admitted that slight casualties were sustained by the American troops, and that slight losses were inflicted upon the supplies of provisions during the raid.

ARRANGEMENTS SET FOR S. CHINA TRADE

Exchange of Goods Between Hongkong and Other Parts Promoted

Domei

HONGKONG, April 20.—Arrangements have been completed for goods to be exchanged between this port and Swatow, Amoy and Hainan, respectively, it was announced today by the Hongkong Government-General.

The present measure, it is understood, has been taken with the aim of furthering the smooth exchange of goods between Hongkong and southern China as well as the Southern Regions.

According to arrangements, ¥2,400,000 worth of goods will be exchanged between Hongkong and Swatow during the period from April 1, this year, to March 31, next year.

The goods to be exchanged between the two cities will include dye stuffs, electric machines, tools, Chinese medicine, rubber goods, cotton cloth and other fibrous goods from Hongking and paper, dried fish, fuel, vegetables, chinaware and fruits from Swatow.

Between Hongkong and Amoy during four months which began March 1 this year, ¥500,000 worth of goods will be exchanged. The settlement of accounts will be made through exchange bills.

The articles to be sent from Hongkong to Amoy will include cotton cloth and other cotton goods, rubber-soled shoes, cigarettes and matches. Hongkong will receive from Amoy oranges, Chinese wines, dried fruits, paper, Chinese medicine and other goods.

The understanding made between Hongkong and Hainan Island will be effective for one year from April 1.

During this period, Hongkong will ship to Hainan some ¥8,500,000 worth of such goods as matches, Chinese medicine, rubber-soled shoes, socks and cotton goods, while the latter will offer salt and other foodstuffs and articles reaching a total of ¥836,000. The settlement of accounts will be made through military scrip.

Tojo Cabinet Is Strengthened

(Continued from Page 1)

guidance of the new Foreign Minister.

A marked strengthening in the propaganda and culture front of our country is signified by the appointment of a full-time President of the Board of Information to succeed ex-Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani who held the post concurrently. The new chief of the propaganda machinery is Eiji Amau, former Ambassador to Italy, who is remembered for the world-famous "Amau statement." In close cooperation with Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, the people look forward to seeing him carry the torch of enlightenment far and wide.

The appointment of Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, who showed much ability in strengthening the home front as Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, as Home Minister is expected to add weight of authority to domestic administrative policy.

The choice of Tatsunosuke Yamazaki as the new Agriculture and Forestry Minister and Tadao Oasa as Minister without Portfolio is significant as assuring an even closer relationship between the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association than has hitherto existed.

Ever since he formed his Cabinet, Prime Minister Tojo has proved his keen awareness of the fact that the power of the Diet must be quite highly rated for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and has consistently striven to establish close ties between it and the Government. It is a patent fact that the Government and Diet have worked together in close co-ordination even if the Diet has not been represented by any of its members. Now that two Diet members have been appointed to the Cabinet, General Tojo's desire to consolidate the state of national unity may be considered all the more apparent, in name as well as in substance. Naturally, this step on his part has been quite welcomed in Diet circles, particularly as the two men are veterans of the political world who know all its ins and outs.

Prime Minister Tojo in carrying out a Cabinet reshuffle of such magnitude, thus, has been been motivated by a strong desire to infuse fresh air into the Cabinet, thereby to assure the prosecution of various vital policies with fresh vigor. In this third year of the War of Greater East Asia, we find our arms spread to all parts of the Grossraum in which we live and the Anglo-American chains struck off, but we cannot, of course, rest content at this achievement.

We must continue the fight until Anglo-American imperialism is completely overthrown. At the same time, the construction of a new order in the Greater East Asia realm will be a stupendous undertaking that must be carried out in parallel with our war efforts. The Prime Minister emphasized in the Diet, too, the importance of pursuing this policy and urged the people to make renewed efforts toward the fulfilment of the national aims.

Having undertaken the renovation of the Cabinet in such a spirit, Prime Minister Tojo expects the people to undertake a similar strengthening of all communities and institutions by infusing fresh air into the top personnel. Increased production will continue to be the battle-cry on the home front, and down with America and Britain and up with all the oppressed peoples of Greater East Asia.

ANNIVERSARY HONORED OF SIX 1904-5 WAR HEROES

Memorial services were held on Wednesday at the Gokokuji for the six heroes who in 1904 just before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War penetrated into Manchuria and worked to destroy the enemy's railways. Tuesday was the fortieth anniversary of the death of the six men; Shozo Yokokawa, Teisuke Oki, Kozo Waki, Shozo Nakayama, Hoichi Matsuzaki, and Ichizo Tamura.

Asano Kudo, a relative of Teisuke Oki, began the movement to memorialize the fortieth anniversary of the death of the heroes. Numerous Army and Navy men attended the services at which Naondo Horibe, who committed suicide because he was unable to act together with the six was also honored.

"Japanese Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction"

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GENERAL PAO SHOWS CHUNGKING 2 PATHS

New Chief-of-Staff Tells Chiangsters Real Patriotism Is to Stop Resisting

In his "Appeal to the Chungking Officers and Men" announced on Monday, General Pao Wen-yueh, new Chief-of-Staff of the Military Commission of the National Government of China, Nanking, pointed out to the Chungking soldiers that they must choose between the two alternatives, whether to seek death by armed resistance or seek life by joining the peace camp, according to a Nanking dispatch to Domei on Tuesday. The gist of his "Appeal" follows:

"Dear Chungking officers and soldiers.

I should like to tell you things today. You were our old comrades, so you will be generous enough to listen to what I say. Your armed resistance has lasted for six years. I pay my respects to your patience and sacrifices. Now, I believe you are patriotic to your country and love your brethren.

"How can it be possible for China to secure her independence and freedom under the prevailing situation? Had I asked you such a question before the return of the National Government to Nanking or before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, you would surely have regarded what I say as absurd.

Spirit of Emancipation

"However today Japan's spirit of the emancipation of East Asia has become as clear as daylight. China's peace movement or its cooperation with Japan for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia is well understood by the whole Chinese people. This has motivated me to tell you something about this.

"How can it be possible for China to secure independence and freedom now? History, the racial question, justice and interest must be taken into consideration in this connection. The degradation of our racial position is because of the Anglo-Saxon race, as is seen from history. As our 'Father of the Chinese Republic,' Dr. Sun Yat-sen said, China would be hard pressed by European Powers but for Japan. Japan's opulence and strength have not only caused that country to secure independence and freedom, but have gone to the length of preventing other Powers from invading East Asia and strengthened China's conviction of securing independence and freedom.

"Now the question has presented itself before us. Must China shake hands with Japan, who has saved China from possible ruin, or must this country go to the side of the United States and Britain, who have been bringing pressure to bear on us?

For Sake of Country

"We love the country and people. It is high time for you to decide which way to take. Racially, Americans and Britishers are Anglo-Saxons, while Japan and China are bound in the same literature and race. The Chinese now have come to realize the fact that China without Japan will surely be pressed by the United States and Britain.

"China's participation in war on January 9 this year expressed its firm determination to fight for East Asia. The War of Greater East Asia is a war for all the East Asian races to live or die. If the War is lost, all the East Asian races will be precipitated into the same destiny as the African races. You who love your country and people are required to pause and ponder carefully on this grave issue.

"You must choose between the two alternatives, whether to seek death by resistance or to seek life by wholesale peace. You need not hesitate at this moment. Stand up now. As I well understand your bitter resistance for the past several years, so I tell you frankly what I am thinking about. You must not err in your judgment of the future of the nation and race before personal interest and honor. I earnestly hope you will be up and doing the right thing."

G.O.P. PUTS UP BRICKER FOR PRESIDENTIAL RACE

John William Bricker, Governor of Ohio, has been disclosed as the possible Republican candidate for the coming presidential election, at a press conference on Saturday, following a gathering of important Republican leaders as Alfred Landon, former Republican candidate for presidency, John Dewey, Governor of New York; John William Bricker and others, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei, which relayed a telegram from Washington.

Alfred Landon acted as the spokesman for the group and explained to the press in gist as follows:

"The plans for the Republican campaign for the presidential election in 1944 are now being completed. It is probable that John William Bricker will be selected as the Republican candidate for the presidential race."

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

$100,000 DONATED BY SHONAN CHINESE

Sugar Manufacturers Present Fund to Wounded Japanese Soldiers

Syonan Sinbun

Contributions amounting to more than $100,000 were recently subscribed by Chinese sugar dealers in Shonan and presented to Japanese wounded soldiers and for philanthropic purposes.

It is learned that $50,000 was offered to the Japanese wounded soldiers, while the balance was set aside for aiding various relief organs in Shonan, among which, the Home for the Aged and Distressed operated by the Overseas Chinese Association, received the biggest share of $30,000.

Selangor Health Pushed

"Our wholehearted efforts should be concentrated on winning this war, and indeed it should be regarded as a duty and an honor for each and every one who enjoys the protection of the Japanese Government to make some personal sacrifices ungrudgingly and to cooperate with the military administration as much as possible," declared Y. Tatsuno, Chairman of the Sanitary Board, at the inaugural meeting of the Sanitary Board at Kuala Lumpur.

"It is my personal intention," he said, "to reorganize the Sanitary Board on a sound and efficient working basis wtih the object of reconstructing and improving the conditions of this country as rapidly as possible."

Sports Club Formed

Within six months of the foundation of the Shonan Sports Association, the membership swelled to 771, according to the chairman's report at the monthly council meeting held recently. By the time the new clubhouse near Jalan Besar Stadium is ready about the middle of April, the total membership would probably reach 900, said the chairman.

The date the clubhouse would be officially opened had not yet been definitely decided, but it would be on April 17, 18 or 19. The honorary president, Mayor Shigeo Odate had graciously consented to perform the opening ceremony, which would be brief and simple.

It was also revealed that arrangements had been made for two football matches between Selangor and Shonan at Jalan Besar Stadium.

In addition to the Jalan Besar Stadium and the four tennis courts in Petain Road, the Association would soon have four more tennis courts, three badminton, two basketball, and one volley ball courts on the former Y.M.C.A. ground in Basah Road.

Japanese Method Successful

Japanese methods of traffic control, which have been introduced in Shonan, are proving a great success. Among these is the "Tomaru" or "Stop" sign written in large red characters on either end of the traffic policeman's wings and specially-made boards which are placed at the foot of the policeman's platform when he is on traffic duty.

Written in the Japanese language, these boards are for the benefit of the Japanese people, who are directed to pay heed to the traffic policeman and to obey all his signals.

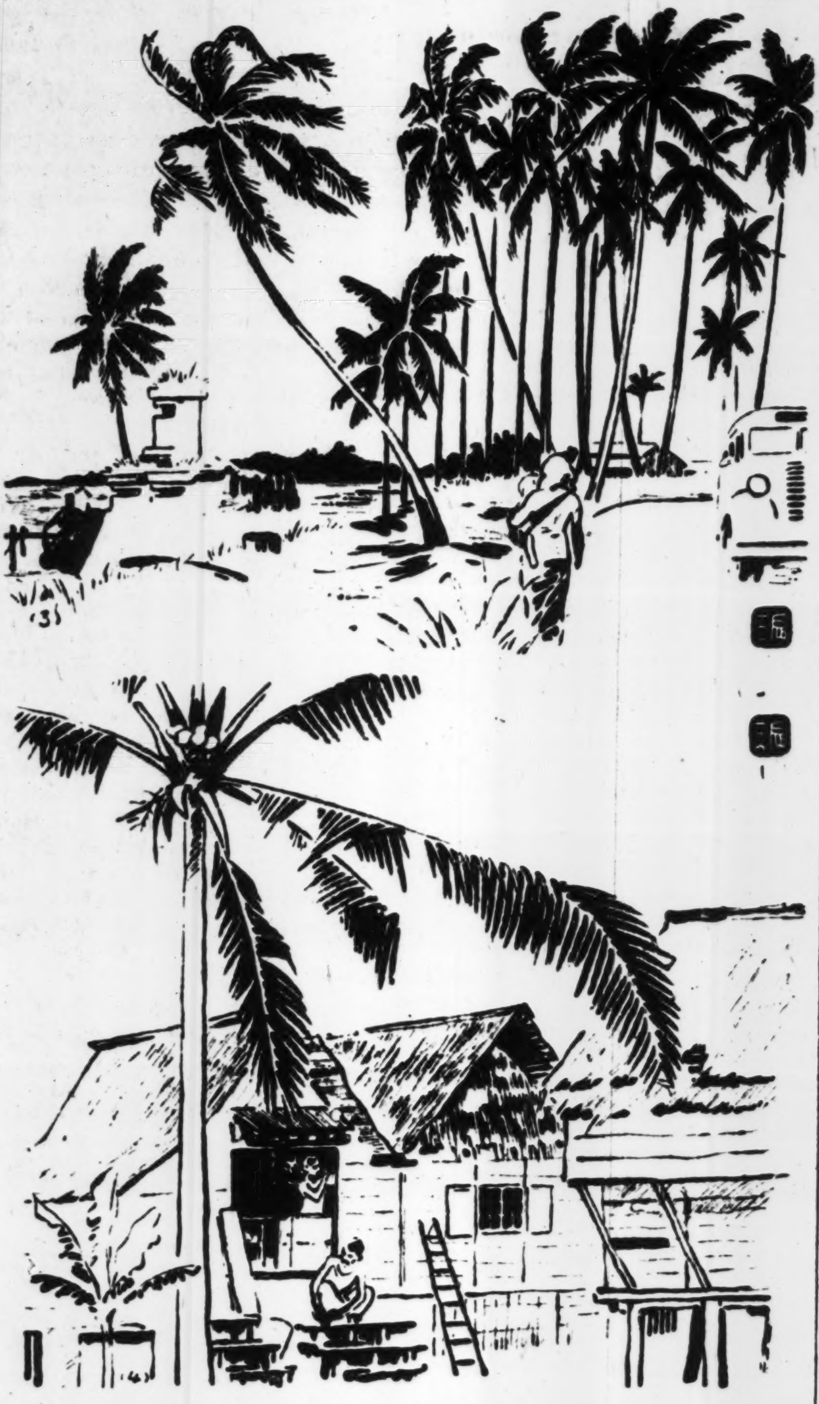
Apart from the constables on pointduty at various junctions in Shonan, others are placed at the side of the road junctions whose duty it is to see that pedestrians cross only when the traffic signal is in their favor, not otherwise.

In an interview, Syocho A. Thurai Rajah of the Traffic Branch, Police Department, stated that another Japanese innovation to control traffic here was the whistle signals given by all pointsmen when on duty. "The idea of the whistle is to attract the attention of drivers and pedestrians that the traffic signals are being changed," he said.

Statistics show that during the latter half of last year, there were 22 fatal and 143 non-fatal accidents in Shonan. Up to February this year, there were five fatal and 30 non-fatal accidents—22 of these occuring in January. Another interesting point in all these road fatalities is that a large percentage of them involved children, not adults.

Shonan Mobile Squad is a small band of very efficient policemen. Riding speedy motorcycles, the squad patrols hundreds of miles daily, checking the speed of lorries and private car drivers who may exceed the speed limit.

"The very presence of the Mobile Squad acts as a deterrent to would-be offenders," commented the Syocho, who added that these speed policemen also helped in curbing those who were guilty of negligent, dangerous or inconsiderate driving.



With roaring gunfire and thundering explosives now a thing of the past, complete peace reigns in Shonan today. These scenes sketched by Superior Private Tatsuzo Tamura show, above, an enemy pill-box somewhat out of place beneath swaying palm trees, and lower, a quiet Malaian village. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Chiang Given Blow by Severance Of Burma Road Stopping All Help

Shanghai Times

The Japanese Forces have dealt a fatal blow to the remnant Anglo-American-Chungking forces in the Yunnan-Burma region by completely cutting off the Burma Road thereby making the Anglo-American aid to Chungking impossible, declared the Japanese Army Spokesman at the latest Chines press conference.

The conference was attended by a large gathering of Chinese newspapermen. Also present at the conference were some Japanese officers who had just returned from Kinhwa and East Chekiang. These officers described the situation in Kinhwa.

Reviewing the situation on the Burma-Yunnan front, the spokesman revealed that the Anglo-American-Chungking coalition is now facing a very serious situation in their efforts to restore their Burma life-line. The Japanese Forces have crushed all their cherished hopes by completely cutting off the Burma Road, the spokesman added.

Gauss Admits Difficulties

Illustrating the depths of the enemy concern over the situation in Burma, the spokesman quoted Clarence Gauss, American Ambassador to Chungking, as saying that the loss of Burma not only completely crippled Chungking but has placed the anti-Axis forces in a very difficult position.

Gauss was also quoted as saying that "with the closure of the Burma Road, the supplies to Chungking have been decreased by 99 per cent."

The spokesman also stated that Mr. Gauss, upon his arrival in the United States, speaking on this subject, said that, should such a situation in Burma be allowed to continue, not only the Chungking regime will be exhausted, but the Anglo-American position in India will be endangered.

The spokesman disclosed that Chungking has specially appointed General Chen Cheng as Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking Expeditionary Force in Burma. However, General Chen's troops are only permitted in the western part of Yunnan Province while the larger part of that province is still garrisoned by General Lung Yun's men. The divergent views between these two generals have made the situation even worse for Chungking.

U.S. Air Force Depleted

Turning to the American air force stationed in Chungking-controlled areas, the spokesman said that only a small force of about 90 planes is now left, which, in comparison with the Japanese Army Air Units, is of negligible importance.

In India the spokesman said, all the anti-Axis land forces are under British command, while the air forces are under American command.

He recalled that the offensive begun by Japanese Forces in March of last year dealt a severe blow to the Anglo-Chungking forces and has completely crippled the enemy, preventing any counter-assault by their troops.

Meeting reverses on land, the Anglo-Chungking military authorities turned to the air, but with poor results, the spokesman continued.

87 Raids Ineffective

"A total of 87 air raids were carried out by the anti-Axis forces during the early part of March," said the spokesman," but all these were carried out spasmodically and over wide regions without causing any actual damage. This is another evidence of the anti-Axis' inability to hit back effectively.

The spokesman anticipated large-scale guerilla warfare in Burma—the last resort of the defeated. "But in this," he said, the Indian people are reluctant to assist the anti-Axis army because of the damage it would cause the people living there without any military objective being gained.

Surveying the enemy military strength in India, the spokesman said that there are about 10 divisions and two battalions under the command of General Sir Archibald P. Wavell besides a total of about 400 planes under American control.

Kinhwa Situation Reviewed

The Japanese officers who came from Kinhwa followed with a description of the situation there and in other parts of Chekiang Province.

These officers stated that Kinhwa, former Chungking stronghold and a large city in the western part of Chekiang Province, is now rapidly recovering its commercial importance following the return to normality. This has been due, the officer said, entirely to the joint efforts of the Japanese and Chinese authorities there.

The officers also declared the Japanese authorities in Kinhwa have, since their occupation of this city about a year ago, repaired the Wanfu Pagoda, a well-known landmark in Kinhwa to restore its cultural and historic value.

Chiang Units Plunder City

"Kinhwa," the officers said, "bore the brunt of war last spring, and the city was mercilessly plundered by the withdrawing Chungking troops and looters prior to the Japanese occupation of the city.

"As a result of the tireless efforts of the Chinese and Japanese authorities in rebuilding the city since last year, business has again begun to flourish in Kinhwa.

"Despite Chungking's recent influence over Kinhwa, the populace has fully grasped the true significance of the War of Greater East Asia, which is in complete accord with the Pan-Asiatic doctrine expounded by the late Dr. Sun Yatsen, father of the Chinese Revolution."

MALAIAN TIN PLAYS VITAL ROLE IN WAR

Japanese Engineers Reopening Many Mines in Perak and Selangor

Syonan Sinbun

The mineral resources of Malai are being fully developed by the Military Administration there and full scope is being afforded to develop existing facilities on an even wider scale in the near future.

This statement was made by an official of an important Japanese mining concern now engaged in tin mining in various parts of the peninsula.

Within the past year, all the former tin mines in Perak, Selangor and other parts of Malai, were speedily re-opened by Japanese engineers assisted by the inhabitants. These tin mines are today working at high pressure, yielding vast quantities of this important mineral now denied the A.B.C. countries and so vitally necessary for the prosecution of the war.

"With Japanese controlling the entire Southern Regions, our enemies, the Anglo-Americans, are faced with a bleak future," commented the official. "They have now been denied three important resources vitally necessary to the war efforts namely, petroleum, rubber and tin," he stated.

It was explained that with more than adequate supplies of petroleum available from other parts of the Southern Regions, especially from Sumatra and Sarawak, the mineral resources of Malai are likewise being speedily developed.

Malai possesses one of the richest tin deposits in the world situated in the Kinta valley in Perak and this country was formerly one of the greatest sources of tin supply in the world. Three-fourths of the tin and three-fifths of the rubber used in the United States formerly were exported from Malai.

As such he concluded, it can be readily seen how well fortified Japan is to fight a protracted war possessing all the resources, while on the other hand how badly off the Anglo-American countries are in respect to these vitally necessary products.

Maize Bread Sold

Bread has re-appeared in Shonan, and the people are beginning to acquire a new taste for this new-type bread which is solely made from maize flour. Small loaves of this bread, brown in color, are sold at eight cents a loaf.

Doctors generally are enthusiastic about the new bread which they say is a very good substitute for wheat flour, being more palatable and equally nourishing.

Currypuffs, cakes and Indian roti are also being made from maize or Indian corn flour.

Grease Making Found

Successful research conducted by expert Japanese and locally trained scientists in Shonan has led to discovery of a suitable method of manufacturing grease, an essential lubricant.

This is the result of successive experiments undertaken by the chief of the Research Laboratory Department of the well-known Japanese firm of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, who, said that it would be possible in the future to manufacture here this essential product in sufficient quantities.

The ingredients essential for the manufacture of this lubricant are available in this country in large quantities. It is thus possible to make large quantities of grease.

As Malai was almost completely dependent on outside sources for its grease supply, the manufacture of the lubricant here is a valuable contribution to industrial progress.

MANCHOUKUO TO INCREASE ALUMINUM PRODUCTION

Domei

HSINKING, April 20.—In order to meet the rapidly increasing demand for aluminum, the Manchuria Light Metals Company has decided to expand its Fushun plant. The expansion work, which has already been started, is in line with its third expansion program and is expected to increase production by 150 per cent.

The company has also decided to resume construction work on its Antung plant which was stopped soon after its foundation was laid in 1939 due to the change in the international situation. When completed the productive power of this plant is expected to surpass that of the Fushun plant.

Compared with its first-five year plan, the production of aluminum will be increased by twofold, thus going a long way toward attaining self-sufficiency in the metal.

SMASHING OF CHIANG STRESSED BY KIANG

Only Way to Insure Peace for East Asia, Says Examination Yuan Head

Lashing the failure of Chungking authorities to join the National Government when it returned to Nanking three years ago, Kiang Kang-hu, President of the Examination Yuan, said that but for that blunder on the part of Chungking all-round peace would be an accomplished fact in China today, according to a special article contributed to Central Press Service.

"All that can be done now is to smash Chiang Kai-shek and his followers as rapidly as possible," he declared, "and restore peace to this country."

Mr. Kiang emphasized that the efforts of the National Government leaders assisted by Japan have laid a foundation for the restoration of China to its former power. Since the War of Greater East Asia began, he stated signs of American and British Powers have been wiped out of China.

He pointed out that Japan, moreover, was the first of all countries to pledge the return of her concessions in China and surrender her extraterritorial rights. These events, completing the emancipation of China, have resulted in the elevation of her international status.

"Chungking, which is blocking the progress of China with its resistance, must be smashed as speedily as possible," he said forcefully.

The Examination Yuan of which he is head is doing its part toward developing China. Since the Yuan's function is the selection of personnel, China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia has imposed heavy responsibilities upon it but he pledged the fullest efforts by members of the Yuan, in carrying out their duties.

Moreover, Mr. Kiang stressed that the developments of the War of Greater East Asia have created a solid foundation for an East Asiatic victory. "The greatest task that faces the people of China and East Asia in the light of this fact," he added, "is to work for greater unity and cooperation among the people of East Asia."

U.S. Replaces Lost Cruiser

The new United States heavy cruiser Canberra was launched on Sunday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei. This is the first time that an American warship has been christened with the name of a foreign city. The Canberra was named after the Australian cruiser of the same name which was sunk by the Imperial Navy.

Hankow Municipality Celebrates Fourth Year Of Its Establishment

Domei

HANKOW, April 20.—The Hankow Municipal Government today observed the fourth anniversary of its founding with commemoration ceremonies at Ichung auditorium this morning. Mayor Chang reviewed the municipal police force in Chungshan Park at 11 a.m. The entire city was in gay atmosphere with many commemorative events scheduled including an exhibition, athletic meet and a concert.

HONGKONG WIRE SERVICE

Expansion Is Made in Telegraphic Facilities

Domei

HONGKONG, April 20.—Further expansion of telegraph service to the Philippines, Burma, Borneo, Celebes and Bali was announced by the communication authorities of the Government-General here today.

It was disclosed that beginning today, telegrams will be additionally accepted for North San Fernando, Lingayen, Tegudin, Los Banes and Pangu in the Philippines, Moo-kyee and Boo-doung in Burma, Balik Papan in South Borneo, Dongala in Celebes and Singaraia in Bali.

At-Home at Thai Embassy

The Thai Embassy in Tokyo at Komaba, Meguro-ku, will hold an "At-Home" party on Friday between 4 and 6 p.m.

JORDANA'S ADDRESS IS LAUDED BY BERLIN

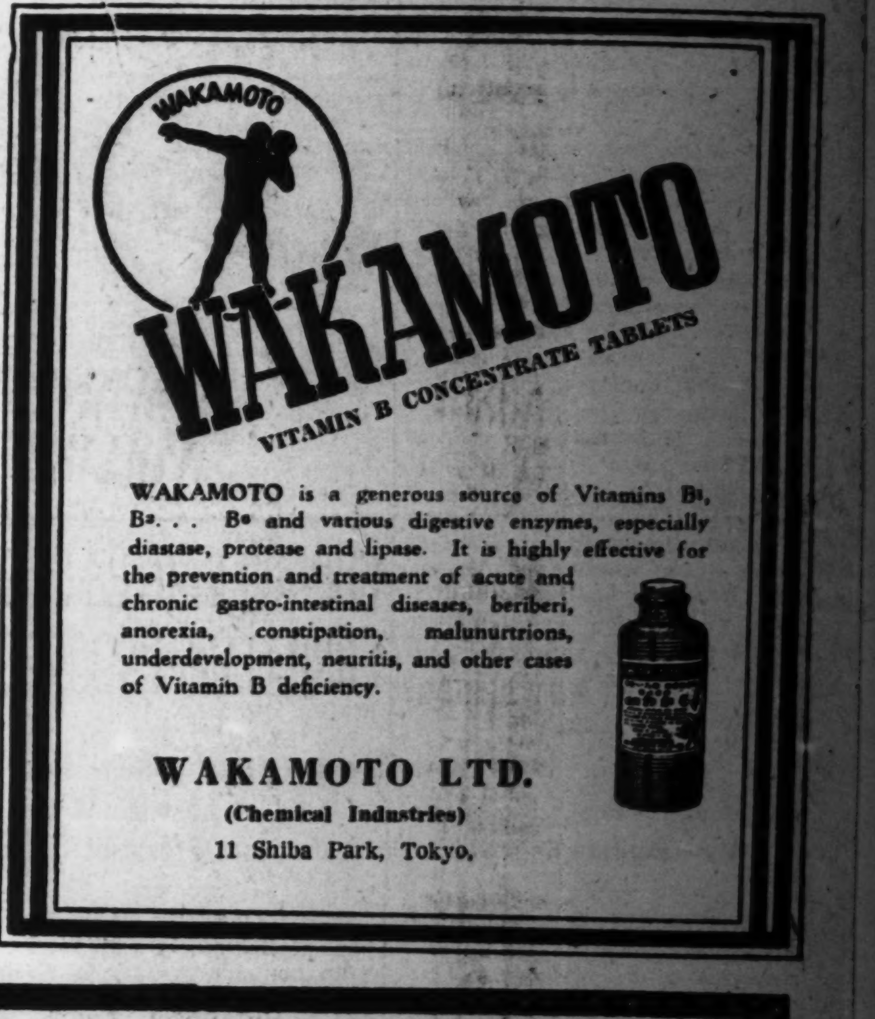
Spanish Foreign Minister's Warning Against Bolshevist Menace Stressed

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, April 18.—Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Jordana's recent speech is a remarkable contribution to the growing discussion on the menace of Bolshevism, which threatens not only Europe but also the entire civilized world, declared German political observers here today.

These circles pointed out that Foreign Minister Jordana's warning against Bolshevism deserves as much attention in the new world as the recent statement by the Argentine Foreign Minister declaring that the new world owes its entire spiritual and cultural development to Europe.

Commenting on wishful Anglo-American claims that Mr. Jordana hinted that Spain was prepared to act as a peace-mediator, well-informed German quarters stated that they knew nothing of such an offer. They ridiculed Anglo-American demands for surrender, pointing to the recent Axis communiques which make it absolutely definite that the Axis Powers are in no way prepared to depart from the principles which they have proclaimed to the world. They stressed that the Axis nations are still fighting and will continue to fight for their common aims.



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2ND MEDICAL PARLEY PROVES BIG SUCCESS

Relationship Among East Asiatic Nations Strengthened, Says Kon

The second East Asia Medical Congress has greatly contributed to the enhancing of closer relations among the various nations of Greater East Asia, commented Dr. Hiroshi Kon, President of Hokkaido Imperial University. His comment on the impression he had gained of the Congress contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi follows:

"The second East Asia Medical Congress was held for two days, on April 17 and 18 at the grand lecture hall of Tokyo Imperial University's Medical Department. The program of those two days included eight special lectures and over 50 others. The delegates including Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, Dr. Gerillard from Hanoi, and Dr. Lilitham Siphayat of the Thailand Medical College, are noted authorities on medical science.

"All the lectures including those delivered by the Japanese savants were extremely profitable in connection with the fact that they dwelt upon various medical issues typical in the South. The Congress contributed to a great deal in bringing the delegates closer with one another through informal talks and discussions.

"I was particularly impressed by the usage of up-to-date slides and moving pictures by the delegates of French Indo-China and Thailand in order to further substantiate their lectures.

"As to the lectures, the medical authorities representing various nations, clarified many medical issues by dealing with typical medicines and parasites in their respective regions. Some means to attain further research works in Japan particularly to be published at the Congress is desirable in the future.

"At the Congress, five different languages, namely, Japanese, Chinese, Manchoukuoan, French Indo-Chinese and Thai were used, but in the future some kind of unification of languages is absolutely necessary. In the next Medical Congress, Burma, the Philippines and Java will surely be represented."

HIGH OCTANE GASOLINE MADE AT HOT SPRINGS

New Invention to Produce Valuable Fuel Revealed By Hakodate Engineer

An invention to extract high octane gasoline from the carbonic acid gas of hot springs was announced by Akira Nomata, an engineer attached to the city water section of Hakodate, reports Domei.

By use of Mr. Nomata's invention it is possible to obtain from carbon dioxide what heretofore has been obtained exclusively through the synthesis of carbon monoxide and hydrogen.

According to scientific authorities, this new invention is an application of research by Professor Genitsu Kita of the Kyoto Imperial University. By heating under varying degrees of pressure, carbon dioxide and a reducible substance or a substance from which hydrogen can be isolated, high octane gasoline is formed.

The inventor is said to be planning to industrialize the new invention of extracting at low cost the precious liquid fuel from carbon monoxide, which heretofore, had been considered limited in its scope of utilization.

MISS AIKO NAKANO DIES

Funeral Held at Tokyo Women's Medical College Hospital

Miss Aiko Nakano, 27, a staff member of the editorial department of the Nippon Times, died at 7 a.m. Wednesday at the Tokyo Women's Medical College Hospital.

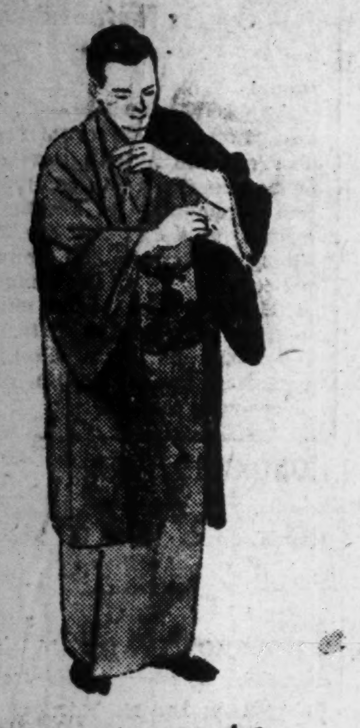
Funeral services for the deceased were held from 2:30 p.m. Wednesday at the hospital, in the presence of numerous friends and relatives who attended the services.

A joint memorial service will be held between 2 and 3 p.m. Friday at the Sodoji temple at Yanagi-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome-ku by the Nippon Times, Nisei Reng[illegible]-kai, Mizuho Gakuen, and Takunan Kabushiki Kaisha.

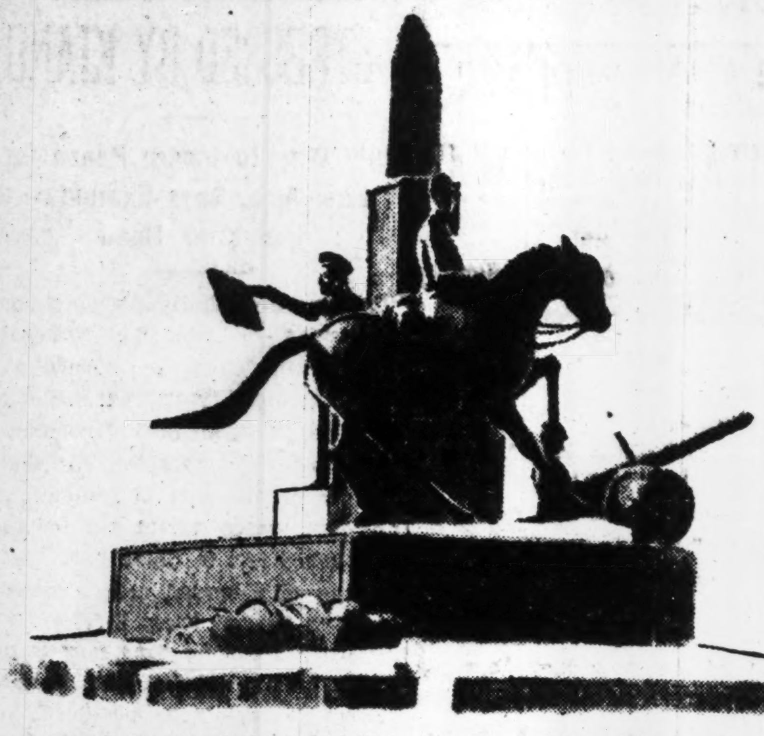
The late Miss Nakano was a graduate of the Phoenix Junior College and the Arizona State Teachers' College where she was awarded the degree of Master of Arts.

The deceased is survived by parents who are detained in America.

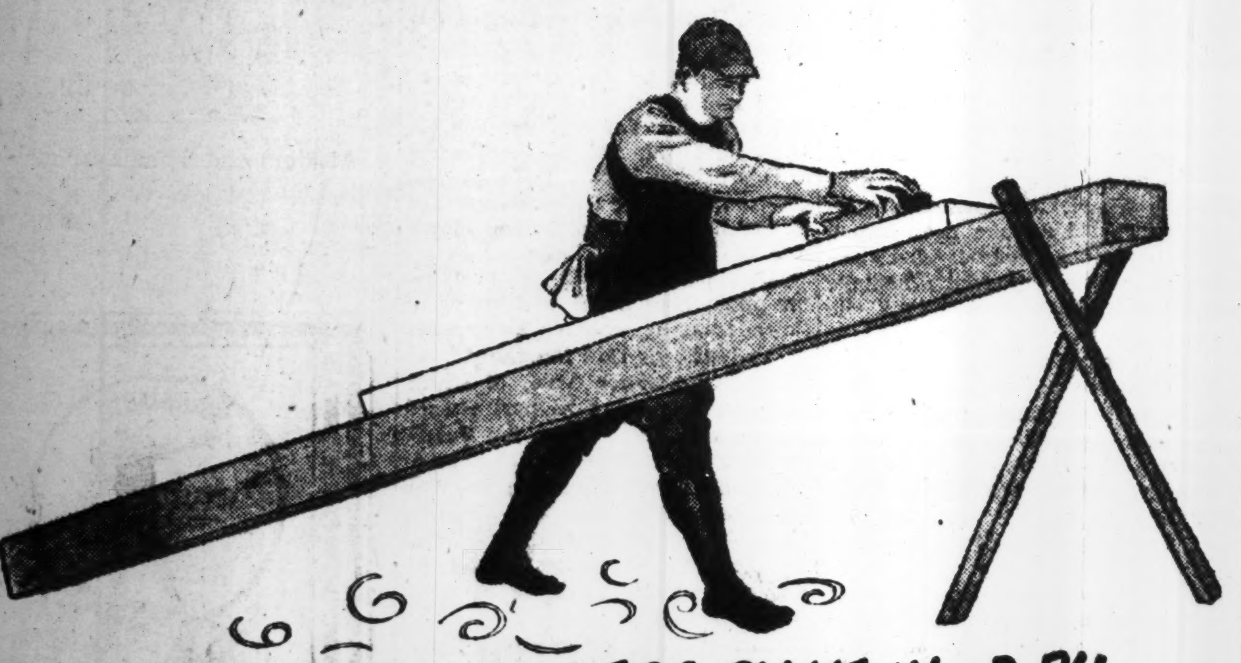
STRANGER THAN FICTION



JAPANESE MEN'S POCKETS ARE NOT IN THEIR TROUSERS BUT IN THEIR SLEEVES.



PUPILS OF THE NANIWA VOCATIONAL SCHOOL AND THE SHINTACHI NATIONAL PRIMARY SCHOOL ERECTED THIS CONCRETE MONUMENT WHICH MEASURES 6 METERS IN HEIGHT. THE MONUMENT IS DEDICATED TO THE WAR DEAD.



JAPANESE CARPENTERS PLANE WOOD BY PULLING, NOT PUSHING THEIR PLANES.

CHINA'S YOUTHS SEE BRILLIANT PROGRESS

First National Review Held at Nanking Last Month Before President

Concrete evidence of the success of the initial efforts made at the organization and training of China's youth, and of the growing unity among the youth of East Asia was fully demonstrated recently, when the first national review of the China's youth and juvenile corps was held at the parade ground on Chu Kiang Road at Nanking in connection with the celebrations of the third anniversary of the National Government's return to the capital, and to mark the official inauguration of China's Youth and Juvenile Corps established under the auspices of the New Citizens' Movement, according to the International Publicity Board of China.

Present at the review were 5,861 delegates of youth and juvenile bodies throughout the country, including those from Nanking, North China, Shanghai, Hankow, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Hupeh, Kwangtung, and the Su-Hwai and North Kiangsu Special Administratives areas. Special delegation of youth representatives also came from Japan and Manchoukuo for the purpose, while the youth corps of resident Japanese bodies in China also participated in the epoch-making event.

Began at 3 p.m.

The review began at 3 p.m. in the afternoon of March 31, and was presided over personally by President Wang Ching-wei. A large number of high Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps in the national capital were present.

At the commencement of the ceremonies, the national anthem was played, and respects paid to the national flag and the portrait of the National Father whose will was also read by the President. A flag presentation ceremonoy was immediately held, when the President presented the flags for the China Model Youth Corps and the various contingents of the China Youth and Juvenile Corps in different parts of the country. Lin Pai-sheng, in his capacity of Secretary-General of the China Model Youth Corps and Inspector-General of the China Youth and Juvenile Corps, received the flags on behalf of the various parties. Comrade Shang Yu-wei, representing all members of China's Youth and Juvenile Corps, next presented President Wang with a flag on which were embroidered the words, "Long Live the Leader!"

After the flag presentation ceremonies, the review officially commenced. General Ko Peng, who was given charge of the general direction of the review reported to the president the number of participants. The President, accompanied by the high dignitaries present, including Lu Jung-huan, the Manchoukuo Ambassador, T. Horiuchi, Japanese Minister, and other high ranking officials, then proceeded for a general inspection of the various contingents present.

The inspection party then returned to the grandstand, when the general march of the various contingents began. Preceded by a special band and the national flags of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the six thousand representatives of East Asia's youths marched past the review stand, where the President took their salute. The march occupied nearly an hour, after which the contingents took up their respective places in the huge parade ground.

Wang Delivers Speech

President Wang Ching-wei then delivered a short address in which he exhorted the youth of all East Asia to unity for the exertion of common efforts for a common objective. At the conclusion of the President's speech, Mr. Lin led the mass gathering in giving the national cry, which read:

"Obey the Leader!

"Carry the National Policies into Practice!

"Persevere and Endure!

"Be Courageous and Progressive!

"Rejuvenate China!

"Defend East Asia!

"Long Live President Wang!

"Long Live the Republic of China!"

The gathering next sang the Song of the China Youth and Juvenile Corps, after which the President retired amidst rousing cheers and the review came to an end.

After the conclusion of the review, the whole body of participants staged a mass parade along the principal streets of the capital, large crowds of the populace lining up the routes passed to watch the historic scene.

In the evening of that day, a meeting of representatives from the various youth delegations, as well as from the Japanese and Manchoukuoan youth corps was held at the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association, when measures were discussed to foster closer unity among the youth of East Asia.

Similar reviews of youth and juvenile corps were also held in the principal cities in the country on the occasion of the anniversary of the Government's return.

Two Italian Torpedo-Boats Launch Attack On Two British Destroyers, and Sink One

Italian torpedo-boats on convoy duty pursued two British destroyers and succeeded in sinking one of them, it was announced by the Italian High Command in an official bulletin on Sunday, but subsequent reports from the Stefani News Agency disclosed details of the engagement, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei.

The Stefani dispatch reported the encounter in gist as follows:

"Two Italian torpedo-boats on convoy duty of a flee of Italian transports, discovered two large British destroyers of the Jarvis type last Thursday night.

"Fully aware of the heavy odds, the two Italian vessels immediately attacked the British ships, and staged a furious sea battle at close quarters.

"Torrential cannon and torpedo fires were exchanged in the heated battle, one Italian torpedo-boat being sunk after sustaining a direct hit from an enemy discharge. The sinking vessel continued her fire until the last minute.

"One of the British destroyers was rendered helpless in the first volley that was exchanged in the broadside, crippled beyond mobility. Early on the following day, Italian reconnaissance planes returned with positive reports that the British ship sank in the vicinity of the scene of the encounter soon after the engagement.

"The other British vessel fled in the direction of Malta Island after receiving several direct hits from the Italian discharges.

"The Italian convoy fleet safely reached their destination in Tunisia on schedule. The crew of the Italian torpedo-boat that was sunk were rescued by planes and ships that rushed to the scene of the disaster. The other triumphantly returned to her base with few minor damages."

Mengchiang Trade Swells

Because of a great expansion in exports, a favorable balance of trade reaching ¥50,000,000 is expected in Mengchiang for the fiscal year 1942, according to a Kalgan report to Domei on Tuesday. The Bank of Mongolia has decided to purchase ¥30,000,000 more of War of Greater East Asia bonds.

REICH ARMY EXTOLS COUNT SCHMETTAU

Cartographer Remembered for Talents Displayed in 7 Years' War

In celebration of the 200th anniversary on April 12 of the birth of General Count Friedrich Wilhelm Karl von Schmettau, who as cartographer to Frederick the Great, made the first large maps of the battlefields of the Seven Years' War Lieutenant-Colonel Benary reviews the important role maps are today playing in the current war.

"The basis laid by General von Schmettau developed the ordnance survey in Germany and the steady increase of the mechanization of warfare makes it absolutely essential to have maps in conducting a successful operation," he declares.

Turning to the early history of map making, he states:

"Maps have from time immemorial played an important part in the art of war. Pictorial maps, dating as far back as the 14th century B.C., have been found on papyrus rolls of the ancient Egyptians. The Greeks and Romans perfected the technique of map-making. The Romans, practical soldiers as they were, attached great importance to road maps. The Greeks were the first to make maps on which the North was indicated at the top. When printing was invented toward the end of the middle ages, the use of maps became universal.

"Prussian military maps date back to the time of the Great Elector, that is to say to the years at the turn of the 17th century. Of his successors Frederick the Great in particular devoted much attention to land surveying and map-drawing after discovering the total inadequacy of the maps at his disposal in the first Silesian War.

"He decreed that not only should his own provinces be surveyed but also the territories he had conquered. In addition, he ordered a map to be drawn of Northern Poland. He then forbade publication of these maps, fearing that his enemies would gain from them too much information about his country. It was of vital importance to him that maps should contain important military features, while he had little use for the careful delineation of mountain chains and hills.

"His favorite cartographer was Count Friedrich Wilhelm Karl von Schmettau, who was born on April 12, 1743. While still a young officer, Schmettau won for himself a name soon after the Seven Years' War by compiling 15 maps of Mecklenburg. His chief work was called: "Das Tableau aller durch den koeniglich preussischen Obersten Grafen von Schmettau 1767 bis 1787 aufgenommenen und zusammengetragenen Laender."

"The Tableau, known as the 'Schmettau Map,' contains 200 maps. Moreover, the first large maps of the battlefields of the Seven Years' War are ascribed to Schmettau. General von Schmettau rose to high rank in the Prussian army and died in October, 1806, after having been wounded in the battle of Auerstedt where he commanded a division.

"Since the days of Schmettau, the study of trigonometry and topography has been considered an excellent training for young officers, for it gives them an introduction into the nature and importance of ground survey.

"Scores of staff officers of the Prussian army have devoted their attention to this branch of study, some of them achieving fame as past masters in this difficult but interesting art. We need only mention the army chiefs Field Marshal Muef-fling and Field Marshal Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von Moltke. Field Marshal Mueffling deserves recognition for his presentation of configuration in map form. Thanks are due to Field Marshal Moltke for his excellent maps of European and Asiatic Turkey.

"Ground survey and the whole system of military maps, however, were not put on a uniform basis until 1870 when a central department for ground survey was attached to the General Staff. From it developed the ordnance survey, consisting of a trigonometrical, topographical and cartographical department.

"When in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Versailles the German General Staff was dissolved, the Ground Survey Department was taken over by the Ministry of Home Affairs as a special Reich department. On the restoration of armament sovereignty, however, the making of military maps was again allocated to a special department of the General Staff.

"The steady expansion of the theaters of war and battle areas and the increased mechanization of warfare have increased the importance of maps. They are absolutely essential to all concerned with the conduct of war. The general, planning his operations, cannot do without them.

"Maps are indispensable to the commanding officers whose regiments are standing by, awaiting orders, as well as to the troops, engaged in defensive or in offensive operations. Moreover shock troops, stalking up to the enemy's strongholds across unfamiliar country, artillery men and machine-gunners, firing at invisible targets, pioneers, reconnoitering a crossing place, drivers of supply wagons who have to take supplies to their units across vast stretches of country, airmen on reconnaissance flights and bombing raids or piloting transport planes cannot do without large and small scale maps. Every recruit is instructed in their use.

"In addition, the military authorities see to it that maps of all sectors of the front are supplied in sufficient numbers. Incidentally, photography is now a valuable aid to cartography. Summing up, we may say that war cannot today be waged without good maps."

RED DEFENSE LINES BROKEN BY GERMANS

Hitler's Forces Gain Supremacy At Several Points in Kuban Sector; London Jittery

After a fierce pounding of the crescent-shaped line of the Soviet troops from the land and air in the Kuban sector, the German forces on Monday succeeded in breaking through the Soviet line, thus opening a way for encirclement tactics against the weaker wing of the severed Soviet line, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

The German forces rigorously assaulted the Red positions by day, and with the coming of night, further intensified their drives by employing tanks on land and warplanes in the air in completely smashing a portion of the Soviet line. Furthermore, it was also reported that a unit of the German infantry succeeded in penetrating through another portion of the enemy front, the dispatch revealed.

Reports from Soviet sources are admitting that the German forces have grasped supremacy at several points.

Further Soviet reports disclosed that the German forces in northwestern Caucasus have attained numerical superiority by securing aid and supplies over a supply route through the Strait of Kertch and the Taman Peninsula, the German forces there now comprising 100,000 troops, two or three mechanized brigades, and powerful air arms that hold complete supremacy of the air in this district.

In contrast to the Soviet informations, the German military authorities are conservatively maintaining that although the battle in the Kuban sector is gaining momentum in the degree of intensity, the encounters are yet being staged in localized skirmishes.

Reports from London have disclosed that press sections of the British forces are of the opinion that the spring offensive in the Kuban sector was launched by the German military authorities for the purpose of securing strong foot-holds in this area for their proposed campaign in the Caucasus area, the dispatch concluded.

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The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 16
Under the String

The November clouds hung thickly over the uptown district which was literally buried beneath the fallen leaves of late autumn. There were not many days before the New Year, and men went about acutely conscious of the chill of the approaching winter.

"What thick clouds," muttered Denpachiro Okado as he stood at his front door.

His house was at No. 4, Omote. It was a fairly large house, but was not carefully kept.

There was a sudden flapping of wings, and a flock of birds flew across his vision from some trees in his garden. From beyond the hedge Denpachiro heard the loud laughter and raucous voices of some samurai who were passing in front of his house. The samurai belonged to the mansion of Lord Torii something-or-other not far from his house.

Last night, too, he had had heard loud laughter and singing at this mansion of Lord Torii, and knew that women too had been going in and out of the gate. This was a samurai town, and it was rare for women to be present in it. Perhaps some professional women had been called in from downtown. The samurai passing in front of his house were evidently going home from the party, which must have lasted all night late into the morning.

"What a cold day!" exclaimed one of the samurai. "My nose feels as though it's being peeled."

"Oi, Imamura!" shouted another as though they were in the middle of an open plain. "Are you on duty today?"

"Yes. But I can cut it if I want to. I don't like to go on duty when I feel more like sleeping."

"Let's all go."

"Where to?"

"On a spree."

"It's too early yet. No place is open in the morning."

"What about near Kuruwa?"

"That's too far. Let's go to the place of those bath women who came last night—Oren, Ocho, Ofuji and the others."

"What, a bath-house? That's a good idea. What about you fellows?"

"I don't mind."

"And you?"

"And wherefore doth I objection have?" The last man addressed sang out his answer in the manner of a Kabuki actor, and the others burst out laughing.

When they had all gone down the road, the birds which had remained in hiding, flew back to their accustomed perches among the trees, and their chirruping soon came to the ears of Denpachiro. From some rift in the clouds a weak sun cast its yellow rays on the bright red leaves of the maple hedge.

"Master, your gargle is ready."

An aged servant addressed Denpachiro from behind. His morning toilet articles were neatly arranged in the bathroom.

"Ji-ya," said Denpachiro, combing his hair which had lately become streaked with silver, "who are those fools who passed just now?"

"They are the men who are often to be found in the mansion of Lord Torii and Lord Suzuki. They often make us wonder with their boisterous ways."

"They are a nuisance. Not only in the night, in the morning as well."

"In my young days I heard only the twanging of bowstrings during the mornings, and voices reading out aloud at nights. The nights were rather silent and lonely then."

"Times have changed greatly, eh?"

"Nowadays, the sound of samisen can also be heard. And it is said that rich townsmen often come uptown, and when they come the mansions become gambling dens."

"Times have changed indeed. To us oldtimers, who still adhere to the ways and spirit of the Kan-ei period, the new ways are shocking. I suppose we are old-fashioned. But we cannot blame them too much, for there is nothing else to expect with Lord Yanagisawa at the top."

"Master, everything is ready," said a servant.

Denpachiro nodded, and descended to the garden. There was a little shrine there. It was Denpachiro's custom to pray before this shrine every morning. He next entered the room where the spirits of his ancestors were enshrined, and paid his respects to them.

Presently he sat down to his breakfast. On days when he was on duty, he would don his official costume, and before departing, sit down in his library and engage in spiritual reflection.

This morning Denpachiro had to go on duty at the Castle. As he was about to step into his palanquin, one of the attendants showed him a box, evidently containing cakes, and said that a strange ronin had come whilst he was donning his costume, and had asked that the box of cakes be given to Denpachiro Okado with his best wishes. The ronin had then departed.

"What, who brought this thing?" Denpachiro frowned.

"He said his name was Katsubei Yoshioka of Owari, and said that as he had enclosed a letter in here, he would not wait to see you."

"Why did you accept this? I told you that I don't want anything, be it a present or a letter, accepted until I give my approval."

"Yes. . . ."

"Go after that ronin at once, and return this."

The attendant fairly leaped out of the gate, but forgot to take the box with him in his hurry.

Denpachiro glanced at the box with a frown, but the frown disappeared when his eye caught sight of the words written on the wrapper:

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Denpachiro wrinkled his brows.

"That fellow said Owari. And yet this Ako salt. . . ?"

There was a letter under the string. He took it and turned it over.

"Oh!"

On the back was written, in strong black characters, "Gengoemon Kataoka."

Chapter 17
Crowded Memories

It seemed to have happened a long time ago, and at the same time the memory was so fresh that the events might have occured only yesterday. Denpachiro reflected. Lord Asano had died on March 14 last spring.

Denpachiro Okado remembered distinctly. At the mansion of Ukyodaiyu Tamura, he had been present in the office of Superintendent at the seppuku of Lord Asano. He closed his eyes, and saw again before his mind's eye the crimson stain that dyed the white dress of the young lord; saw the soft white petals of the sakura as they gently drifted past the bowed shoulders; and seemed to hear the unforgettable words of the poem that the Lord of Ako had composed before his death:

"Frailer far than the tender
flowers
That are soon scattered
by the wind,
Must I now bid a last farewell
And leave the genial
spring behind?"

Denpachiro knew he could never forget the scene as long as he lived. Together with Lord Shoda Shimofusa-no-Kami and Goneimon Okubo, he had been commissioned to witness and report on the death of Lord Asano. He remembered every detail, from the time Lord Asano had left his room and walked with slow, firm steps along the corridor leading to the garden to the final moment. He even remembered how the wind had gently stirred the hair on the severed head.

Before Lord Asano had taken his assigned seat on the prepared mats, however, there had been an interruption. A sturdily built samurai had come into the garden, introducing himself as Gengoemon Kataoka, a retainer of the Ako clan, and had begged that he might be allowed to be present at the death of his lord. Denpachiro had been strangely moved by this samurai's appeal. The others, however, had refused to allow him to witness his lord's death. But Denpachiro, as a samurai himself, could not bear to refuse his request. The spirit of Bushido did not allow it.

"Meet your master," he had said tersely, taking the responsibility on his own shoulders. And Denpachiro knew he would never forget the look of joy and gratitude that had flashed forth from Gengoemon's eyes.

It was not only at the Tamura mansion that Denpachiro had shown his sympathy towards Lord Asano. It was Denpachiro alone who had dared to protest against the unwarrantedly rude conduct of Kira at the Court; and it was he again who had, at the risk of losing his office, spoken out against the one-sided decision of the Counselors who had ordered Lord Asano to instant seppuku.

His courageous, if rash, outspokenness had earned for him the anger of Lord Yanagisawa, friend of Kira, and the same day that he had spoken against the Counselors he had been ordered to retire from office, suspension from office had been temporary but even after his reinstatement, the relations between him and the Counselors had not been of the best. From that time, Denpachiro had practically ceased all intercourse, except during his periods of office, with the others.

But Denpachiro had never regretted his action. He did not mind his unpopularity. Rather, he pitied the others. The only thing he regretted was the decline of the samurai spirit. He could see in front of his very eyes the degeneration of society—the same society that had been, in the past era, such a source of strength to the nation. The Genroku era, he saw, was rotting in luxury. The nation was destined to last for ever; it did not belong only to the Genroku era. But neither the Shogunate nor its supporters seemed to realize this. Denpachiro felt that if such a state of society continued for long, the nation was bound to suffer. All around him he could see men and women who seemed to think that the sole aim of life was the enjoyment of pleasure. Such pleasures, he knew, were temporary. Society was blowing bubbles and chasing after them.

"Master, I have brought the ronin back," said a voice. Denpachiro started. The attendant had come back.

"Oh, did you catch him?"

"Yes, I managed to overtake him at Ohinomi."

"Thank you."

"Shall I return this parcel to him?"

"No, wait. As a matter of fact, I know the man. I have always wanted to meet him. Pass him to the next room, and show him every courtesy."

(To Be Continued)

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN MSA

The G.E.A. Symphony Orchestra

A concert with a program of popular items was given last Friday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. The items selected were: J. Strauss' The Voices of Spring, Bizet's "L'Arlesienne Suite". Two extracts from "La Boheme" 'Puccini) and from "The Pearls of Brazil" (Felicien David) for Soprano, Delibes' Ballet Suite "Coppelia", and the Eight Symphony in B minor (the Unfinished) by Schubert.

In spite of a musical nostalgia unquenched between a Hobson's choice and an apparition of reminiscences, the whole program was more or less enjoyable, except perhaps the last item. Even if it was too much to ask for elegance and grace from the performance, or to take two bars (the second echoing the first) as a rhythmic unit in a waltz, one would have wished for a little more tempo modification and dynamic variation in the first item.

In such a colorful, exotic music as Bizet's "L'Arlesienne Suite," the phrase nuance, which was not so carefully attended to, seemed to play an enormous part. In the two extracts, "They call me, Mimi!" (La Boheme) and the "Lovely little Bird" (The Pearls of Brazil), Miss Misao Suga had a rather distressing habit of attacking a note suddenly without preparation; her higher notes were forced and consequently deteriorated in quality compared to her middle notes which were quite pleasant. She evinced a good sense of characterization in her singing, though her intonation was not free from reproach. The vivid and melodious ballet music, "Coppeia" followed.

Schubert's Eight Symphony generally known as the Unfinished, remained unknown for some 45 years since it was written. It was rescued from the obscurity by Sir George Grove and given to the world for every lover of the beautiful in music to be inspired by the lovely sentiment, exquisite in melodies and perfect in form.

It was first published in 1867, and in the same year, its first performance took place at the Crystal Palace. Only the First Movement (Allegro moderato) and the Second Movement (Andante con moto) were completed, followed by a fragment (nine bars) of a Scherzo and then the symphony abruptly came to an end.

Takashi Kurata's Recital

A cello recital was given last Monday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program was: Suite pour viole de gambe (Prelude, Menuet, Gavotte, Plainte and La Napolitaine) by d'Hervelois, Toccata by Frescobaldi, Concerto in D minor (Alllegro, Largetto, Allegro) by Vivaldi, Concerto in A major (Allegro, Largo mesta, Allegro assai) by E. Bach, followed by Debussy's Sonata in D minor (Prologue, Serenade, Final), F. Schmitt's Chant elegiaque, Gaubert's Cortege, Otaka's Nocturne, de Falla's Trois chants populaires espagnoles, and Nobutoki's Umi Yukaba. Toroku Takagi at the piano accompanied him throughout the program except the two concertos, in which he was accompanied by the Nippon String Quartet.

in d'Hervelois' Suite pour viole de gambe, Mr. Kurata displayed a discriminating sense of phrasing and rendered the work with a warm, substantial tone. In the subsequent allegro passages, his intonation and the clearness of delivery seemed to suffer somewhat, but in the second movement (Largo mesta) of E. Bach's concerto, he regained all his happy traits again and coupled with the profound beauty of the movement, it was very gratifying.

Debussy's Sonata was given passing interest by the exuberance of his playing. In the shorter pieces that followed, such as, Trois chants populaires espagnoles (de Falla), there was a certain lack of detailed perfection, both musically and technically.

In spite of his high degree of musicality, there is a certain amount of nonchalance wavering between an artistic aspiration and a self-complacency. Technically, his intonation, though good generally, was not free from reproach, and despite his unusually warm, substantial tone, it was not free from secondary noises. His range and control of tone were rather limited, and his bow-arm was not in keeping with the development of his left-hand technique. His emotional range, too, did not seem to give one the impression of exceptional width. Some of the classical numbers, however, were very enjoyable.

Concert Calendar

The eighth subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock at 7 p.m. today at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; the chorus by the Seijo Gakuen Chorus. The program includes Beethoven's Seventh Symphony; Three Folcolore Studies by Akira Ifukube, and Brahms' "Alt-Rhapsodie."

The third concert by the Japan Chamber Music Society at 7 p.m. Friday at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program: Hisatada Otaka's Piano Trio (The artists: Madame Setsuko Otaka, piano; Moritsuna Kuroyanagi, violin and Takashi Kurata, 'cello); Brahms' Concerto for 'Cello and Piano (the artist: Tsunesada Tachibana) and Dvorak's Quartet, Op. 96 (Tokyo String Quartet).

The fifth concert by the Tokyo Piano Trio, with all-Beethoven program, at 7 p.m. Saturday at the Nihon Seinenkan. The artists include Masayasu Suzuki, piano; Hisanao Ohno, violin and Mitsuyo Uchida, 'cello.

The seventh "Beethoven Cycle" by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt at 6:30 p.m. Friday at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Mutsuko Kuroda, piano. The program includes Overture-Fidelio; Piano Concerto No. 3; The seventh Symphony.

A grand concert, sponsored by the Ginza Zensen-za Theater, featuring Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor; Miss Miho Nagato, soprano; Miss Takako Mikami, soprano; Miss Aiko Saida, alto; Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano, accompanied by Toroku Takagi, at the piano, and chorus by the Nippon Chorus Group, from Saturday, April 24 to 26, inclusive, matinee at 1:30 p.m., and soiree at 6:30 p.m. at the Ginza Zensen-za Theater.

A vocal recital by pupils of Madame Dina Notargiacomo, entitled "Italian Operatic Aria Evening," Monday, April 26, at 6:30 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan. The program includes operatic arias from "Rigoletto," "Barber of Seville," "La Gioconda," "Aida," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Manon Lescaut," "Masked Ball," and "Travatore." The musicians includes Miss Sumiko Jin; Miss Sachie Umeda; Miss Yaeko Sawano; Miss Michiko Kido; Miss Miyeko Suzuki; Miss Komako Furuya and Miss Mamiko Sugiura.

The seventh piano recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, assisted by Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, Monday, April 26, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Beethoven's Sonata in C Minor, Op. 111; Sonata in A Flat Major, Op. 26; Schumann's "Dichterliebe," Op. 48 (Tamatsu Kinoshita, tenor and Prof. Leonid Kreutzer, at the piano); Schumann's Carnaval Op. 9.

A dance recital by pupils of Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda, Tuesday, April 27, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Several new dance creations by Mr. and Mrs. Tsuda's pupils will be given.

A piano recital by Miss Kazuko Kasama, Tuesday, April 27, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Mozart's Sonata in B flat Major, K. V. 333; Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Handel, Op. 24; Debussy's Suite Bergamasque; Faure's 2 eme Impromptu, Op. 31; 5 eme Barcarolle, Op. 61; Ibert's Le Petit ane blanc, and Chabrier's Bourre Fantasque.

A violin recital by Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, Wednesday, April 28, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Wagner's Vorspiel zu Meistersinger; Mozart's Konzert A-dur Nr. 5; and Tschaikowsky's Konzert.

The fourth subscription concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, entitled "Beethoven Evening," under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Thursday, April 29, at 6:30 p.m. at the Tokyo Gekijo. The soloist: Susumu Nagai, at the piano. The program includes "Egmont" Overture, the Fifth Piano Concerto, ("Emperor"), and the fifth Symphony.

The performance will start on April 27 and remain open until may 3 with matinees on Saturdays, Sundays and national holidays.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac in Japanese version will feature the May bill of the Yurakuza, and the Shinkokugeki players will stage the performance. It was 10 years ago that this famous drama was staged by these actors and actresses. The additional highlight will be "The Song of A Band With Swords."

The Kabukiza will present a special program of three plays on April 23, 25 and 26 to entertain family members of the war dead. The bereaved members are now visiting here to attend the Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine. The important actors include Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye and Kichiyemon Nakamura, who will play in "Kiyomasa's Loyalty," "Omori Hikoshichi, Great Warrior," and "The Four Seasons."

With the name having been given by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, the Hogarakatai, a group of stage players was recently organized as a member company of the Japan Circuit Theatrical League.

In the forthcoming 60th performance at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, the Gekidan Todo will stage "Pinoccio," a 4-act play adopted by Shichinosuke Yamura from a masterpiece juvenile tale of Italy.

Produced by Tetsuzo Shirai, well-known playwright, "The Snow Prince" will be brought before the footlight of the Teikoku Gekijo in May. The combined troupe of the Toho dancing and music show will appear jointly.

In recognition of their distinguished services in the past many years, the members of the Property Section of the Meijiza were given a reward by the Japan Theatrical League recently. Noboru Ogawa of the Lighting Section of Toho, and Katsutoshi Hara of the Production Section of the Umezawa Dramatic Company, were also honored.

CANADIANS FACING SHORTAGE OF MEAT

Products Sent to Ease British Situation

The Canadian Wartime Price Control Board explained on Saturday that the absolute necessity of supplying the British homeland with meat products is the cause of the acute dearth of meat in Canada, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in relaying an Ottawa report.

The Canadian Board elucidated the reasons, for the necessity of supplying the British Isles with meat products as follows:

"With the severe shortage of shipping bottoms, there are only a few other countries beside Canada that can supply the British Isles with meat products. Canada must ship enough of these commodities to cover sufficiently the deficiency in British meat import.

"The Canadian export of meat does not mean increase in meat rations for the British people; the meat supply is only being sent to ameliorate the destitute conditions there."

India Exhibition Slated

An India Exhibition will be held at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi from April 23 to May 4, under the auspices of the Japan-India Society with the support of the Board of Information and Foreign, War and Navy Ministries.

200 Freed in Bihar

Two hundred members of the Indian National Congress were set free by the provincial government of Bihar on April 18, according to Domei. They were of the group of 400 who were arrested in the province in August last year.

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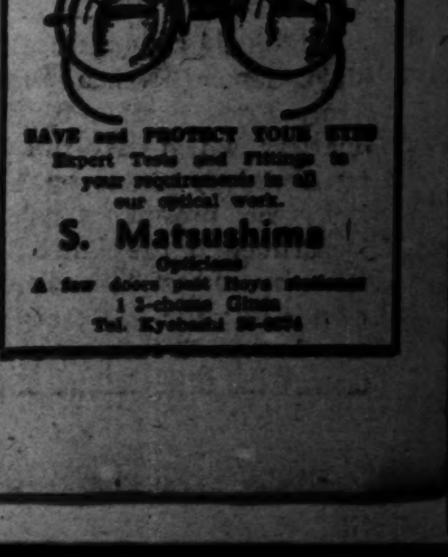

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TOKYO. THURSDAY. APRIL 22. 1943

The Meaning of the Cabinet Change

There can be only one meaning to the latest reshuffling of the roster of the Tojo Cabinet. That meaning is that the Japanese Government has been strengthened more than ever for the national task of pushing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end. How completely this move is in keeping with the present decisive stage in the progress of the war can be gauged from the unanimous welcome which has greeted the reorganized Cabinet. From all quarters of the Japanese nation and from the various sections of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere there have already come widespread expressions of the joy and confidence which this move has inspired.

An analysis of the changes will readily show that the strengthening has taken place both with respect to the domestic structure and to the conduct of diplomacy and the dissemination of information. This means that the reshuffling was not dictated by the necessity of repairing any particular weak spots but was instituted for the general purpose of strengthening the nation in general all along the line. An examination of the reshuffled personnel will also show that there will be no radical change in policy, for the men who have assumed new posts are all men who had already been members of the Cabinet or who had already been closely associated with the present Government in some important capacity. A reshuffling of such a nature can only mean that the former successful and immutable policy of the Government will be continued and intensified. It means that domestically the welcome trend toward increased unity between the Government and the public which has been apparent ever since the beginning of the war will be accelerated, while externally the conduct of diplomacy and propaganda will be further intensified. In both respects it spells increased trouble for our enemies.

The world in general will undoubtedly be especially impressed with the appointment of Mamoru Shigemitsu to the post of Foreign Minister. Long an outstanding personality in the Empire's diplomatic service, with years of distinguished service and outstanding achievements to his record, with rich experience in such important posts as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Ambassador to Britain, and more recently Ambassador to China, Mr. Shigemitsu has no peer in the field of contemporary Japanese diplomacy. His choice to guide the Foreign Office at this important time is therefore naturally being hailed with intense joy by his colleagues and subordinates as well as by the host of foreign friends which he has made in countries all over the world. A man of character and determination as well as of brilliant ability, he merits the universal confidence which he commands.

The appointment of Eiji Amau, another veteran diplomat, to the post of President of the Board of Information must also be of more than passing interest to the rest of the world. Well-posted on conditions abroad by reason of his previous training and experience, Mr. Amau will no doubt bring to his post the vigor and originality which has already brought him renown in the past. It means that Japan's conduct of the war of ideas and information will continue to be in most capable hands.

All in all the latest Cabinet reshuffle is to be hailed as another important step to eventual victory.

Humiliation for America

The lucid statement of Tuesday night by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, which gave full details of the raid by American planes on Tokyo on April 18 last year, proved so potent that the War Department of the United States was forced to issue an almost immediate statement of its own in its wake—a statement of deep humiliation because it is in effect an outright admission of the utter failure of that raid in sharp contrast to its commander-in-chief's boastful remarks last year of "complete success."

The statement by General Yahagi, which was prompted by the United States War Department's objections to publication of the details of that raid by the United States Office of War Information, to enlighten the American people who had been deceived into believing the raid was a "glorious achievement" has turned out to show the same American public the absolute untruthfulness of the official war reports emanating from Washington.

In an obvious intention to stir the declining morale of the American people, who have been hit hard by increasing restrictions on their way of living because of the war, the Office of War Information gave out notice last week that an official statement would be forthcoming on the full details of last year's air raid on Tokyo. Its purpose undoubtedly was to give a fabricated report of the "complete success" with high-sounding words of praise for the participants in the raid. But this idea of Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, or of President Roosevelt himself, has backfired to the humiliation of the entire American public. Something obviously went wrong in the Washington system of liaison among the government authorities; otherwise there would not have been any objection by the War Department against publication of the details of the raid. The Office of War Information also had no idea, it seems, that the Spokesman of the Japanese Army would volunteer to enlighten the American people about the full and true story of the raid on Tokyo. Outside of claiming that the American planes had "achieved their objectives" in bombing military establishments—which is of course a distortion of the facts—the American War Department's announcement was a corroboration all the way through of General Yahagi's statement of the entire history of the raid. The Washington announcement even announced that all of the planes that had raided Japan had crashed except the plane that had made a forced landing in the Soviet Union. That, indeed, must have been a disheartening statement for the War Department to make. For it tells the true story why raids by American planes were subsequently not repeated throughout the entire year following that significant day of April 18, 1942.

But the person most humiliated is none other than President Roosevelt himself. He undoubtedly was the author of the plan to stage the raid on Tokyo in a desperate move to appease the American public's stinging criticism of the impotency of the once much vaunted American fleet against the Imperial Navy. It is likely that he would have kept a complete silence about the raid because of its utter failure, had he had his way about it. But when an announcement concerning the raid was made forthwith at the time by the Imperial Headquarters, Washington necessarily could not ignore it. It was months later, however after he had racked his brains in talks with Colonel James Doolittle, the leader of that raid, that President Roosevelt made a grandiose announcement. He claimed the raid a signal achievement, that not a single plane was lost and that all participants had returned safely.

And deep too must be the humiliation of Major-General Doolittle, who was promoted to that rank after the raid by Roosevelt, for the American public has been told by General Yahagi of what he actually did at the time of the raid—that he fled without appearing over the skies of Tokyo.

A Year Ago Today

April 22, 1942

More than 62,600 American and Filipino soldiers are known to have been taken prisoner by the Japanese Forces thus far, according to an investigation disclosed by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines today.

* * *

Japanese Army bombers early today flew over the mountainous region west of the Panay Island and heavily machine-gunned enemy positions, causing severe damage.

* * *

A group of Japanese Army planes today fiercely attacked enemy forces retreating toward the mountainous region north of Cebu city and inflicted heavy damage upon them.

* * *

Bitter disagreement over several domestic problems is forecast as the Australian state premiers prepare to meet at their regular conference in Melbourne today. Predominant in the international issues to be discussed at the meeting is the plan for uniform taxation under which the Commonwealth Government is to take over all taxation of personal incomes. Other problems to be discussed are those relating to the distribution of supplies and to living restrictions.

* * *

According to the announcement of United States Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, men and women students of colleges and universities will be mobilized to undertake farm work during the summer vacation in order to fill the shortage of agricultural labor.

ENEMY'S POST-WAR ECONOMIC PLAN SCORED

Aim Behind Keynes' Program for Creation of World Bank And Morgenthau's Advocacy of Gold Standard Is Anglo-American Supremacy

Special to the Nippon Times

The delusiveness of the post-war programs now boisterously being propounded and propagated by Anglo-American leaders is evident in the antagonism and confusion which the debate of these programs is intensifying within the anti-Axis camp. In taking up the problem of post-war management of affairs prematurely they were, of course, actuated by the sordid motives of glossing over the series of crushing defeats suffered by their countries in the war and of creating the false impression in the world as though final victory were well-nigh assured for the anti-Axis camp, but there has gradually developed a conflict of interests and ambitions between America and Britain concerning post-war programs, international economic organization plans in particular, resulting in the revelation of the disharmony of the war aims of the anti-Axis Powers.

A most notable instance of discord is afforded by a sharp division of opinion between America and Britain on the problem of post-war stabilization of currency. The dispute arose from the plan for post-war international monetary adjustment formulated by Professor Keynes, a celebrated economist and a Director of the Bank of England, which, besides being submitted for debate at the anti-Axis Monetary Conference called in London early in March with the object of discussing the problems of European reconstruction, of the freedom of exchange transactions and of the post-war return to the gold standard, was recently published by the Exchequer in the form of White Paper.

The Keynes plan consists of (1) the establishment of a new organ in the form of a World Bank for the settlement of international accounts, (2) the creation of what is called bancor, the unit for international accounts based on gold, (3) the establishment of an organ for pooling commodities of the international character, (4) the establishment of an international investment organization, and (5) the drafting of international economic problems. In other words, it is intended that America and Britain should control the value of gold through the bancor, the international currency based on gold to be created for the settlement of multifarious international trade accounts, that an organ for pooling international commodities should be created for regulating the demand and supply of such commodities so that a stable relationship may be maintained among the bancor, commodities and gold, that surplus commodities should be purchased or those held in stock be put on the market through this organization, that the facilities should be provided for the countries with an adverse trade balance to obtain monetary aid from the international investment organ which is interested in the development of the resources of economically backward countries and in the supply of funds, and that the equilibrium of international economy should be promoted not only by international loans given to countries with an adverse trade balance but by economic programs drawn up on an international scale to ensure the smooth settlement of international accounts. Altogether, the plan stands on the international currency system which is based on the gold standard, and there is nothing novel about it.

When this plan was taken to America by Anthony Eden, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, it was cold-shouldered by the American Government. The American authorities stress the need for an out-and-out revival of the gold standard and insist that the currencies of all countries of the world should be controlled positively by gold. They propose that the world currency equalization fund should be provided through contributions by all countries so as to ensure the smooth operation of trade and exchange transactions between countries, indicating that America is willing to put up $5,000,000,000, or one half of the equalization fund. This is at least the plan of Henry Morgenthau, the American Secretary of Treasury.

Eminent economist as he is, Professor Keynes is under no delusion as to the fact that gold economy is giving way to commodity economy and that consequently gold is being rendered useless by degrees. Therefore, he advocated at first a system backed more by commodities than by gold as a method for the settlement of international accounts, but, in view of Britain's subservience to America, he revised his original plan and drew up the bancor plan based on gold, from the necessity of humoring America who is insistent on the retention of the gold standard for the settlement of international accounts and as the basis of the currency system of all countries. However, lest the currency policy thus evolved should redound to America's exclusive benefit, he suggests commodity pooling for exchange stabilization. To this America takes exception, and advocates instead the creation of the exchange equalization fund. America's intention in urging this course is at once to save $20,000,000,000 worth of gold now lying idle at Fort Knox in Kentucky and to secure the control of international finance so that she may again batten on international trade.

Public opinion in America is decidedly in favor of the complete revival of the gold standard. Professor A. Kemmerer, a famous economist at Princeton University, contends that gold should be made the medium for the post-war settlement of international accounts, declaring that should all countries adopt the gold standard system, the bulk of the gold now held by America would gradually find its way into various countries and thus the problem of idle gold in America would find an easy solution.

Inasmuch as America's mind is set on the complete restoration of the gold standard and on the disposition of the gold now lying idle in her country, on the specious plea of the reconstruction of the international currency, she is averse to the Keynes plan. It is observable that whenever British and American economic interests are found to be in conflict, antagonism finds open expression. This leads to splits in the ranks of the anti-Axis camp and heightens the tendency for America to return to her isolationist policy.

Neither the Keynes plan nor the Morgenthau plan has anything progressive about it. There is manifest in them the imperialistic ambition, by which Britain and America are obsessed, to monopolize, as they did before the present war, the international monetary structure of the world and to control the world economy in an economic order reconstructed along the lines of the old order.

There is no impugning the fact that the world economy based on gold is being steadily supplanted by that based on commodities, and that gold no longer possesses the importance which it used to possess as the medium for the settlement of international accounts. In the wide-area economy or the co-prosperity economy, which is to take the place of the bloc economy, gold is a useless entity. This notwithstanding, America, the biggest gold-holding country, and Britain, the biggest gold-producing country, retain an inveterate attachment to gold and are still vainly dreaming of the revival of the gold standard and free trade. It is a grim fact that in the world economy today the international gold standard is condemned to extinction. We cannot but regard with disdain, mixed with moral indignation, the fact that, unable to look this fact in the face, they continue to adopt an attitude which betrays an over-estimation of their own strength and a lack of understanding about the other peoples.

If the Keynes plan is really intended for the reconstruction of the world economy, its success must depend necessarily on its conformity with the trends of a new world order projected by the Axis Powers. Only in the wide-area economy or in the co-prosperity economy will it be possible for the international division of work based on the theory of comparative cost of production in classic political economy to be realized. The establishment of an international investment organ and the drafting of international economic programs are somewhat novel ideas, but even these schemes will be no more than temporizing measures, so long as they are born of a strong attachment to the gold standard system. The simple mutual settlement system is bound to give place to a compulsory exchange settlement system, and so constructive support is given to this trend in reconstruction of world-economy under a new co-prosperity economic order. Accordingly, efforts will be made to reorganized the world economy through the planned adjustment by the State of the means of settlement and along the lines of collaboration between the States bound together by common ties of fate. While endeavoring to enable each nation within the wide-area economic sphere to have its proper place and give full scope to its characteristic economic traits, the leader country will seek to promote the true welfare of mankind by bringing about a relationship of common existence and common prosperity in place of imperialistic exploitation of the Anglo-American pattern. There must be a thorough reform of the spirit, ideas, life and culture which have ruled for the past several centuries, if a new order is to be created by ridding the present world economy of many inconsistencies and difficulties. And this end can be attained only when the war ends in Axis victory. The infeasibility of the antiquated Anglo-American plans for the reconstruction of world economy will be brought to light definitely and conclusively in the course of the successful prosecution of the war and construction work by the Axis Powers.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Hirata Atsutane

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

It is difficult to see things of today in their correct perspective because we are part of the scene itself, especially so in regard to the thought phenomena which are shapeless, viewless, generally voiceless. But if we greatly mistake not, there is in Japan today an extraordinary revival of Shinto such as we did not know since the Restoration period. Are not the Shinto shrines everywhere drawing more pilgrims and worshippers than they were ever known to have done? Is not the devotional piety of the people being demonstrated in hundreds of unmistakable ways? All persons passing major Shinto shrines will invariably doff their headgears, or clap their hands and bow. Is not the reading public abundantly supplied with diverse publications on Shinto, from learned tomes by distinguished authors with resounding titles after (or rather before) their names to light pamphlets of a few pages elucidating the Way of Gods in the simple vernacular?

No such phenomenon has ever been witnessed as far as the writer can remember, and no wonder. Thousands of people have lost their sons or fathers, husbands or brothers, or in some cases even their female relatives in this great campaign for the New Order in East Asia, and the souls of these brave dead have been consecrated in some national shrine or other, and the men who hearts are stricken with the sense of reverential gratitude naturally desire to comprehend more strongly than ever they did the true significance of this divine institution Shintoism; their hearts cry out to claim eternal kinship with the beloved dead now enshrined in the national pantheon.

Unique Opportunity

Here indeed is a golden chance, or I should say a swelling tide, in the career of Shinto, which, if its devotees, sacred and profane, (ecclesiastical and secular) should take at the flood, would lead it on to fortune, but which, if omitted, its future voyage would be "bound in shallows and miseries," as it had been for so many centuries in the past. This is the time for them to "exalt their deities," and "magnify their office" by fortifying their creed with all the resources of science, philosophy and literature they could muster, that is, with the greatest thought power they could mobilize.

Whenever or wherever you saw a religious doctrine bursting into a celestial flower, you always saw an irresistible stirring of thought at work, traceable often to the mystic soul of some dynamic personality. The history of religion is full of such illustrations: Aquinas to Catholicism, Erasmus and Luther to the Reformation, Wesley to Methodism, Eisai to Kamakura Zen, Nichiren to Hokke Buddhism, Hirata Atsutane to pre-Restoration Shinto, to mention only a few out of the hundreds of cases which will at once occur to every mind. Faith is a great factor which will build an empire, temporal or spiritual, but it asks the partnership of knowledge to give it permanency and stability. The foundations of Shinto have now been mightily nourished and strengthened by the blood of numerous martyrs; what remains is to build an edifice of philosophy worthy of these foundations, so that all men, natives and strangers, may hereafter look up and gaze on it in awe and reverence. By Shinto in this context is meant of course Thought Shinto as distinguished from Shrine Shinto; the latter is and should always be, the ancient national cult to be revered with the pristine simplicity of heart free from all doubt or argument.

Most of us know how Christianity in its original form was comparatively a very simple faith which might have been allowed to die a natural death, or merely counted as one of the many sporadic efflorescences of Judaism which strutted their brief hour and expired, were it not for the fact that Paul (perhaps Peter also) transplanted it in Rome and thus converted a simple Asiatic faith into an ornate European religion, and how thereafter it was enriched and magnified by all the learning and philosophies of Greece and Rome—Platonism and Stoicism, etc.—as well as the nationalistic literature of the ancient Jews, till it has developed into the colossal Christian Church we behold today. Why should not Shinto likewise be enriched, magnified, even modernized with all the resources of culture at our command?

Many Seekers of Shinto

We need not, indeed should not, destroy the original simplicity of Shinto doctrine—let the same sacred mirror of Takamagahara shine on, reflecting the beatific soul of the Sun Goddess, and let the serene waters of the Isuzu flow on upon its primordial course forever. But to enshrine it in an edifice worthy of its wondrous doctrine is, I believe, no less the privilege than the duty of a generation like ours. We know that Shinto is not a proselytyzing religion that may be thrust down the unwilling throat of every Philistine, but there have been many, for instance, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo and the late Mr. Mason, who have adopted the Way of the Gods as the second religion of their souls, and there will be many such seekers of Shinto in the future outside Nippon soil, so we owe it to our ancestors to give Shinto such accommodation of interpretation as the best of our arts and philosophy could give, indeed such as people of other lands as well as our own posterity might best appreciate and understand.

To attain such ideal it will require the erudition and persevering research of Mabuchi and Norinaga and the fiery missionary zeal of Atsutane—the famous triumvirate of pre-Meiji Shinto scholars who had done more than any other group of men to kindle the torch of Shinto revival which led to the Restoration. There is no doubt that this movement has already been started, of which there can be no better evidence than the Shinto revival referred to at the outset of this article. It will be instructive therefore to devote a few columns to reviewing the life and character of a man like Hirata Atsutane who, as it happened, died exactly 100 years ago, i.e., in 1843, so that some commemorative rite in his honor is obviously due some time this year.

(To Be Continued)

GEMS OF THE MANYOSHU

Anonymous Poems

Frontier-Guards

Sakimori ni Yuku wa taga se to
Toh hito wo
Miru ga tomoshi-sa Mono-moi mo sezu.
I envy those women
Who can ask with relief,
"Whose husbands go as frontier-guards?"
They are quite free from grief.

Evidently, this verse was composed by a woman whose husband was going as a frontier-guard to a distant district.

An Old Man

Mono mina wa Aratashiki yoshi
Tada hito wa
Furinuru nomi shi Yoroshi karubeshi.
All other things are good
When they are new;
A man alone, I think, is good
When he is old.

Cherry, Flowers

Harusame ni Arasoi kanete Waga yado no
Sakura no hana wa Sakisome ni keri.
Unable to resist
The genial spring shower,
The cherry trees in my garden
Have just begun to flower.

Advanced Night

Sayonaka to Yo wa fukenu rashi Karigane no
Kikoyuru Sora ni Tsuki wataru miyu.
Far advanced, methinks, is the night;
Behold! the moon is shining bright
High up the firmament, wherefrom
The cries of passing wild geese come.

"This verse is quite artless but excellent."—Ino-ue Michiyasu.

Spring Has Come Round

Fuyu gomori Haru sari kurashi Ashihiki no
Yama nimo nu nimo Uguisu naku mo.
The winter gone,
The spring seems to have just come round;
Hark! with the sweet songs of the "uguisu"
Mountains and fields resound.

"Uguisu"

Ume ga e ni Nakite utsuro Uguisu no
Hane shirotae ni Awa-yuki zo furu.
From plum branch to plum branch
Singing as they go,
Flit the "uguisu," and white on their wings
There falls light snow.

"A vivid description like a picture.—Dr. Sasaki Nobutsuna.